

INDIAN HERITAGE


DRAWER 11A

MEMORIALS

71 2000 11 14/51

nl

in the v l a a t y u



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

Indiana Memorials

Lincoln Heritage Trail (1)

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

921
L736abr

Abraham Lincoln Memorial High-
way Association, Inc.

The Lincoln way

921
L736 a br

TH
MEMORIAL



ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT THE AGE OF 21

Chas
J. T. C
Arthur
E. J. Ban
John
C. H. V

Chas. M. Cor
Dell; Alva W
H. S. Tanke
Kohler, Huts
W. Ward, Gr
Toledo; Ea

Re

EX
C
E
H
A
Harry
S

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MEMORIAL HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION, INC.
GREENUP, ILL.

OFFICERS

Chas. M. Connor, Toledo, President
J. T. Cox, Robinson, Ill., Vice President
Arthur Jobe, Greenup, Ill., Secretary
E. J. Bancroft, Greenup, Ill., Asst. Secretary
John L. Carr, Greenup, Ill., Treasurer
C. H. Voorheis, Hutsonville, Ill., Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Chas. M. Connor, E. J. Bancroft, N. G. Luke, Hazel
Dell; Alva Warner, Bellair; J. T. Cox, Harry Gullett,
H. S. Tankersley, Ross Greeson, Greenup; E. M.
Kohler, Hutsonville; A. C. Musgrave, Hutsonville; J.
W. Ward, Greenup; John L. Carr; G. C. Duensing,
Toledo; Earl Goodwin, Heathsville; Arthur Jobe.
J. T. Cox, Robinson, Ill.

HISTORIAN

Rev. J. L. Ryan; Charleston, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chas. M. Connor, Toledo, Ill.
E. J. Bancroft, Greenup, Ill.
J. T. Cox, Robinson, Ill.
Harry Gullett, Palestine, Ill.
Ausby Goodwin, Flatrock, Ill.
Harry S. Tankersley, Mt. Auburn, Ill.
Stanley Prevo, Palestine, Ill.

819163

HISTORIC PROOFS AND DATA
IN SUPPORT OF
THE LINCOLN WAY, BEING THE
Route Traveled by the Thomas
Lincoln Family In Coming
from Indiana to Illinois
In the Year 1830

FOR SUBMISSION TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
AND BUILDINGS
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
BY
THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MEMORIAL HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION, INC.
GREENUP, ILL.



PUBLISHED BY
THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL
HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION, INC.
1929.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Toledo, Illinois, August 20, 1929.

To the Hon. L. L. Emmerson, Governor, and to the Hon. H. H. Cleveland, Director of Department of Public Works and Buildings, State of Illinois:

Gentlemen:

This organization, known as the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc., was formed as the result of a preliminary meeting held at Hutsonville, Crawford County, Illinois, on Monday night, April 8, 1929, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Musgrave. The meeting was attended by representative citizens of Toledo, Greenup, Russellville, Heathsville, Palestine, Hutsonville and Hazel Dell. The purpose of the meeting was to perfect an organization which would endeavor to find some way for those who were interested in the promotion of the Lincoln Highway and in marking its course as near as possible along the line the Lincoln family travelled in emigrating from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of the year 1830, to present their case before a fair, impartial, unbiased and unprejudiced official or tribunal. To this end many members of the organization assembled in Springfield April 22, 1929, and decided that the best method would be to incorporate under the laws of the State of Illinois. Application was accordingly made on that day, and Secretary of State Stratton granted the charter to the organization which is known as the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc. Incorporators are Chas. M. Connor and G. C. Duensing, Toledo; E. J. Bancroft, Arthur Jobe, J. W. Ward, Ross Greeson, E. M. Kohler, John L. Carr, all of Greenup; N. G. Luke, Hazel Dell; Alva Warner, Bellaire; A. C. Musgrave, Hutsonville; J. T. Cox, Robinson; Earl Goodwin, Heathsville; H. M. Gullett, Palestine, and Harry L. Tankersly, Mt. Auburn.

The object for which the corporation was formed, as set forth in the statement of incorporation, is as follows: "To commemorate the life of Abraham Lincoln by sponsoring, promoting, marking and urging the construction of a hard surfaced memorial highway on and along the route travelled by the Thomas Lincoln family on their original emigration trip from Hodgenville, Kentucky, to Beardstown, Illinois, and to or through such points as are established on such route, also to commonly known Lincoln shrines of historic value to the present and future generations."

All of the incorporators, as above named, constitute the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

On Wednesday, April 24, at Springfield, representatives of the corporation were present before the executive committee of the Senate, of which Senator R. J. Barr was chairman and, with the help of Senators Barbour, Boyd, Carlson, Cuthbertson, Dunlap, Haenisch,

Chas. M. Connor, Inc.

Aug 28 '29

Jewell, Kessinger, Marks, Mason, Meentz, Searcy, Wilson, Wright, Broderick, Hughes, Smith, Miles, McColley and Paddock, and Representatives Sparks, Corzine, Roe, Thompson, Ryan, Lewis, Woods, as well as a number of Senators and Representatives interested in the movement, succeeded in amending House Joint Resolution No. 32, so that the matter of locating and marking the highway is now referred entirely to the state highway department. The resolution as finally passed by the General Assembly reads as follows:

"Whereas, the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, are now sponsoring a movement which has for its object and purpose the construction of hard surfaced roads beginning at Hodgenville, Kentucky, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and extending to the northern boundary of said state, thence through southern Indiana, by way of Gentryville and Vincennes, and thence through eastern and central Illinois to Beardstown, Illinois, following wherever practicable the general route traveled by the Lincoln family and touching other historic shrines that are closely associated with the early life of Abraham Lincoln, in order that the admirers of Abraham Lincoln may have an opportunity to visit the Lincoln shrines which are so closely associated and identified with his early life; and

"Whereas, the State of Illinois, is desirous of joining in any movement and cooperating with any association or organization which has for its object and purpose the construction of the necessary hard surfaced roads to enable the students and admirers of the immortal Lincoln to have a better opportunity to visit and study the Lincoln shrines that are so intimately associated and interwoven with his early life,

"Now, therefore be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois—the Senate concurring herein, that His Excellency, Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of the State of Illinois, is hereby requested to instruct the Department of Public Works and Buildings to recommend the route of said Lincoln National Memorial Highway for the State of Illinois, collect data on same as to location and cost of construction, offer whatever suggestions or recommendations it may see fit, and make a report thereof within a reasonable time thereafter, and

"Be it further resolved, that after said report has been made and a route for said highway has been determined upon by the Department of Public Works and Buildings, the said Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of the State of Illinois, is requested to instruct said Department of Public Works and Buildings to mark and designate said Route with appropriate markings known as the Lincoln National Memorial Highway for the State of Illinois."

Immediately following the meeting of the senate executive committee, the Board of Directors of the Corporation met at Springfield and elected the following officers:

President, Chas. M. Connor, Toledo, Ill.; Vice President, J. T. Cox, Robinson, Ill.; Secretary, Arthur Jobe, Greenup; Assistant Secretary, E. J. Bancroft, Greenup; Treasurers, John L. Carr, Greenup, and C. H. Voorheis, Hutsonville.

Executive Committee
Bancroft, Greenup; J.
Ausby Goodwin, Flat
Prevo, Palestine.

Finance Committee
Hurst, Hutsonville; J.
Palestine; Frank Hess.

It was also determined
which would best acc
organization is as fol

Beginning at a po
the State of Illinois,
Vincennes, Indiana,
hard road route No.
tine, thence northerly
about two miles north
thence in a northwest
Hazel Dell and Gree
northwesterly direct
Embarras River at
road Route No. 131
homestead of Thoma
northerly direction,
County, to the east
thence west to a poi
north through Farm
tracing back to a po
in a westerly direct
Thomas Lincoln an
northwesterly direct
tion to connect with
to Mattoon, thence
Sullivan, thence nor
ton, to connect wit
121 to Decatur, th
on the old state hig
erly along said old
town, thence north
to the site of the c
said state highway.
Auburn, thence we
Route No. 24 at Ro
of the B. & O. Ra
avenue to Route 10
same intersects th
northwesterly thro
thence in a norther
123 to Petersburg,
terbury, past the c
in a westerly direc

Executive Committee: Chas. M. Connor, Toledo, Chairman; E. J. Bancroft, Greenup; J. T. Cox, Robinson; Harry Gullett, Palestine; Ausby Goodwin, Flat Rock; Harry Tankersley, Mt. Auburn; Stanley Prevo, Palestine.

Finance Committee: Dr. C. H. Voorhees, Hutsonville; Noble Hurst, Hutsonville; Earl Goodwin, Heathsville; Ben Meisenharder, Palestine; Frank Hessler, Greenup; G. C. Duensing, Toledo.

It was also determined at this meeting of the Board that the route which would best accord with history and meet the approval of this organization is as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west bank of the Wabash River in the State of Illinois, formerly called Westport, opposite the city of Vincennes, Indiana, running thence in a northerly direction along hard road route No. 181 through Russellville, Heathsville and Palestine, thence northerly along the old state road to Hutsonville, thence about two miles north to Quaker Lane along the Wabash River road, thence in a northwesterly direction through Annapolis, Bellair, Hazel Dell and Greenup to hard road route No. 11, thence in a northwesterly direction along hard road Route No. 131 across the Embarras River at the Toledo-Greenup bridge; thence along hard road Route No. 131 to a point about nine miles south of the last homestead of Thomas Lincoln, near Farmington, Ill., thence in a northerly direction, passing Toledo, the county seat of Cumberland County, to the east two miles, to the said last Lincoln homestead, thence west to a point about one mile south of Farmington, thence north through Farmington, thence northeast to Charleston, thence tracing back to a point about one mile south of Farmington, thence in a westerly direction past Shiloh cemetery (burial place of Thomas Lincoln and his wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln), thence in a northwesterly direction to Lerna, thence in a northwesterly direction to connect with Route No. 25, thence north on said Route 25 to Mattoon, thence in a northwesterly direction over Route 132 to Sullivan, thence northerly over Route 132, passing through Lovington, to connect with Route 121, thence northwesterly over Route 121 to Decatur, thence southwesterly on Route No. 48 to a point on the old state highway south of the Sangamon River, thence westerly along said old state highway to a point directly south of Harris-town, thence north about one-half mile, across the Sangamon River to the site of the old Lincoln home, thence tracing back south to said state highway, thence westerly along Arch street through Mt. Auburn, thence westerly through Roby, thence westerly across Route No. 24 at Rochester, thence in a northwesterly direction south of the B. & O. Railroad, coming into Springfield on South Grand avenue to Route 10, thence westerly over Route 10 to a point where same intersects the main highway leading to Salisbury; thence northwesterly through Salisbury to connect with Route No. 123, thence in a northerly direction through Old Salem Park over Route 123 to Petersburg, thence in a northwesterly direction through Atterbury, past the old Rutledge home to the town of Huron, thence in a westerly direction to the village of Oakford, thence in a south-

westerly direction past the Lynn school house to Shick Shack Hill, thence southwesterly to Chandlerville, thence southwesterly to Walnut Hill Grove, thence southwesterly to the city of Beardstown, same being the terminus of said proposed Lincoln National Memorial Highway for the State of Illinois.

The only change made in the course of the route since the Springfield meeting was in its course through Mt. Auburn, and including by name Lovington and Atterbury. There are doubtless other villages and places of interest through which the road as indicated will pass.

Enthusiastic public meetings in the interest of the highway as sponsored by this organization, were held at Mt. Auburn on May 23, Palestine on June 7, Hutsonville on June 21, and at Greenup (being a Greenup-Toledo meeting) on July 2. Meetings were also held at Heathsville and Russellville.

The original House Joint Resolution No. 32 would have arbitrarily fixed the routing of the road, and would have been recognized as mandatory by the Governor and the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

As evidence of the fact that it was an arbitrary routing, the proposed routing as now sponsored by the same organization responsible for its passing the lower house, has changed in many respects since the resolution was enacted; that is to say, the same organization now favors and is backing a route which in many respects is altogether different from the one described in the original House Joint Resolution No. 32 as it passed the House and before it was amended in the Senate and was adopted as the final enactment of the legislature.

Copies of the maps of the State of Illinois, recently obtained from the Library of Congress, published in the year 1830, show no counties of Cumberland or Coles at that time. Neither do they show any roads extending to either Greenup or McCann's ford, so that the exact route that the Lincolns took in their course from a point west of Vincennes northwesterly to their ultimate destination in Macon County cannot be determined from these documents.

From the affidavits and statements herein printed, as well as other historical data pertinent to the issue, herein presented, this organization is going to be satisfied with your determination of this important matter, feeling and knowing that you will give full and fair consideration to all proofs submitted to you. Our purpose has been at all times to obtain facts and information as reliable as possible based on statements by those who by reason of acquaintance, directly or indirectly, with the great Emancipator or his family, and those who constituted the party of at least thirteen who came from Indiana to this State in the year 1830.

Confirmatory proof of the likelihood that the Lincoln family travelled through Cumberland County is found in the fact that Toledo and Greenup were mentioned as points embraced in the proposed Lincoln Memorial Highway in the original H. R. No. 10069, introduced in the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress by the

late Henry R. Rathbone must have known some Lincoln party in coming to be an occupant of D. C., on the night of

The Lincoln National ing the routing of the a point more than on favored the routing of stead, located about 1 down through Cumberland sue of February 10, 1

"For the southern through Toledo, Green south along the Waba

The vast preponder indicate clearly that Greenup, and not at there was north and

late Henry R. Rathbone in the early part of the year 1928. He must have known something about the general course taken by the Lincoln party in coming to this State, Rathbone's father having been an occupant of the box in the Ford Theatre at Washington, D. C., on the night of the great President's assassination.

The Lincoln National Memorial Highway Association, now favoring the routing of the proposed road across the Embarrass River at a point more than one mile south of the McCann ford, originally favored the routing of the road from the last Thomas Lincoln homestead, located about 1 1-4 miles southeast of Farmington, on south down through Cumberland County. The Decatur Review, in its issue of February 10, 1929, says:

"For the southern link, the road would be extended on down through Toledo, Greenup and Robinson and over to Palestine and south along the Wabash to a point near Vincennes."

The vast preponderance of the proof herewith submitted would indicate clearly that the Lincolns crossed the Embarrass River at Greenup, and not at McCann's ford, and that their course from there was north and northwesterly to Macon county.

CHAS. M. CONNOR.
J. T. COX.
E. J. BANCROFT.
HARRY GULLETT.
AUSBY GOODWIN.
HARRY S. TANKERSLEY.
STANLEY PREVO.

Executive Committee.

Speech of A. Sumerlin of Lerna, Ill.

Monday, July 18, 1925, at Toledo, Ill. Subject: Route 131 from Route 25 through Cumberland County. At the Toledo Public Hearing before the State Highway department.

We realize fully that the subject of these hearings are for the purpose of obtaining all possible information which will enable this Honorable Board to arrive at a wise, just and amicable conclusion, influenced solely by the desire to accommodate the largest number of people.

First, if Route 131 should be connected with Route No. 25 about three miles south of Mattoon, after passing through a farm it goes directly east on the Public Highway to a point one mile west of the Village of Lerna where, by making two curves it will reach the highway that connects with Lerna's main street, and after passing nearly through the village by making a turn south for two blocks, thence east to the extreme east limits of the Village it will strike the Illinois Central right-of-way, and then will parallel it until it reaches the Range Line where it will follow the Public Highway to Toledo—eight miles due north and south without a creek or a ravine to cross.

In the entire distance from Toledo to Route 25 the topography of the country is either level or slightly undulating with only two small ravines to cross—no hills to cut down nor valleys to fill up; and the only railroad to cross is within the Village of Lerna. At no time would the slab be far removed from the Illinois Central, the hauling cost of material would be negligible, besides there is ample supply of water for construction purposes.

From Mattoon to the Range line the road would be built on a ridge, the excess rainfall shedding both north and south, insuring that the foundation to the roadbed would ever prove substantial and dangers from floods and washouts would be entirely eliminated. Besides, there will be no delay in waiting for fills to settle or solidify.

This route in going through the Village of Lerna would pass within one-half mile of the site of the second Lincoln cabin in Illinois.

It would pass within 1/4 mile of the villages of Janesville and Bradbury, and within the same distance of the Lincoln monument, within two miles is Farmington where the immortal Lincoln ate his last meal with his stepmother in a dwelling still preserved, while on his way to Washington to be inaugurated president; and 3/4 of a mile southeast from Farmington is the site on which stood Thomas Lincoln's third log cabin in Illinois, where Lincoln visited at intervals during a period of thirty years. And eight miles north is Charleston, the scene of one of the famous debates between Lincoln and Douglas.

By this route Mattoon, Lerna, Janesville, Bradbury, Toledo and Greenup will continue to be linked together for the affairs of business and social amenities, religious and education purposes, the inhabitants of both Coles and Cumberland counties being made beneficiaries; besides it provides a highway to scenes of great historical

importance. It was in R. R. was celebrated cities and villages through prosperity and happiness, tentions, but a unity problems of life.

We fear that if Lerna connect with the other calamity to the education the village and community.

It would cause a prove demoralizing. which has been prevalent period of some 70 years.

Many of her children educational and industrial farmers and mechanics its high educational prevails.

No other community facilities as will Lerna practically eliminate lines of educational cision depends a bright appointment will say.

It would be manifold business and service people since Mattoon. Not only would the giving the inhabitants taneous to a large consummation most dated than by any consideration that progress their inter efforts. They are a large degree of consideration.

The people of Illinois monuments and their educational Trail becomes a liands upon thousands repose the remains coln; they will also the martyr President itol of our country.

Many tourists would old Lincoln cabin, Abraham Lincoln

importance. It was in 1877 that the completion of the old G. & M. R. R. was celebrated in Toledo. That was over 50 years ago, yet the cities and villages through which it passes have enjoyed peace, prosperity and happiness, there being no jealousies or rancorous contentions, but a unity of feeling and actions in the solution of the problems of life.

We fear that if Lerna is not granted this boon as an outlet to connect with the other hard road systems that it will mean disaster—a calamity to the educational, agricultural and business interests of the village and community.

It would cause a deflection in the channels of trade that would prove demoralizing. It will benumb the spirit of progressiveness which has been prevalent among this industrious people covering a period of some 70 years.

Many of her children are scattered over the country engaged in educational and industrial pursuits—teachers, doctors, lawyers, farmers and mechanics. This section has long been renowned for its high educational efforts and this spirit of intelligent desire still prevails.

No other community will be so disturbed or injured in her present facilities as will Lerna—its failure to pass through this Village will practically eliminate all opportunity to further advance along the lines of educational and vocational accomplishments. Upon your decision depends a bright and glorious future or the deep pall of disappointment will sap its vitality.

It would be manifestly an error to disturb the tranquil and satisfied business and social conditions which have existed among this people since Mattoon has become the "Queen City of the Prairies." Not only would the route pass **entirely** through **Cumberland county**, giving the inhabitants an outlet to the north but it would be **advantageous to a large portion of the inhabitants of southern Coles**, a consummation most desired; besides, more farmers are accommodated than by any other of the routes named, and when we take into consideration that agriculture is the basis of all our wealth and progress their interests and prosperity should appeal to our loftiest efforts. They are factors in the business world and should be given a large degree of consideration where public improvements are being considered.

The people of Illinois point with great pride to her many parks, monuments and memorials, not only for their attractiveness, but for their educational features, and by this route the **Thomas Lincoln Trail becomes a link in the National Memorial Highway** and thousands upon thousands of tourists will visit the humble grave where repose the remains of **Thomas Lincoln and his wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln**; they will also visit the simple cottage in Farmington, where the martyr President ate his last meal while on his way to the capitol of our country nearly 67 years ago.

Many tourists will also visit the farm site where once stood the old **Lincoln cabin**, and it is said to be the only piece of real estate Abraham Lincoln ever owned.

This is one of the great historical sections in Illinois, and as time grows apace, either the State or patriotic societies will purchase this particular piece of ground and erect thereon a replica of the old Lincoln cabin. A memorial of this character will appeal to the heart of every patriotic American as it will point out to the youth of the land that it matters not how humble the birthplace may be there is no limit in reaching the zenith in political, economic and scientific attainments.

"The short and simple annals of the poor," proving no bar in reaching the ideals in life.

Gentlemen, should you in the wisdom of your deliberations locate Route 131 as we have undertaken to portray aside from the paramount benefits from this highway locally you are building not only for the great state of Illinois, but for the United States, and not only for the United States but for the world. You are not building and planning for the present alone but for the great future—for the benefit of generations unborn. There is now and always has been prevailing a desire in the hearts of peoples to erect monuments and build memorials in honor of those whom they delight to honor—it has ever been so from the dim twilight of ages that have passed.

Lincoln is the best loved character in all history—his life is an inspiration—he belongs to the common people of every land. The scenes incident to the life of the great emancipator who was ever ready to listen to the heartbeats of humanity are shrines, and the multitudes who devoutly wish to pay homage to his memory which will grow in great intensity with the lapse of time should not be denied them when it lies within your power to bestow this great boon on mankind.

The hard road paving between Greenup and Mattoon will be popularly known as the Thomas Lincoln Trail. It is only one link in the proposed Lincoln National Memorial Highway, which in a very short time is destined to become the most popular highway in the world.

Starting in at the lowly birthplace of Lincoln among the hills near Hodgenville, Kentucky; crossing the Ohio into Spencer county, Indiana, where he passed his days of youth and young manhood, and where his mother, Nancy Hanks, lies buried, and of whom her son once ruefully said:

"God bless my mother; all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her."

Indiana has inaugurated a national movement to erect a memorial to her memory and to create a park of the Thomas Lincoln homestead; the Lincolns cross the Wabash at Palestine and we follow them in their wanderings through Illinois to Decatur; the father in a year or so retraces his footsteps and finally becomes reconciled to a plot of ground near Farmington while his son after years of hardships finds his haven of business activity in Springfield, but in time becomes the chief executive of the greatest Republic on earth. In time, gentlemen, all these hallowed places entwined with memories of the Immortal Lincoln will be linked together with paved

roads, thereby becoming ever known.

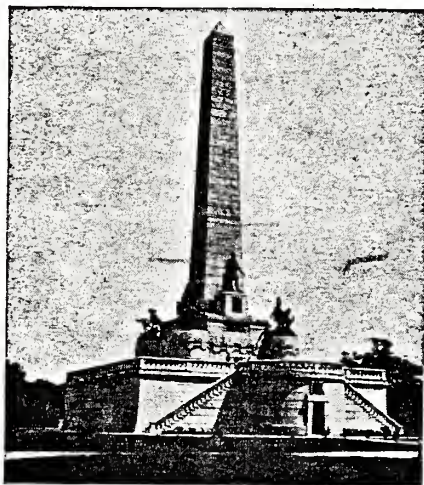
And we sincerely hope your deliberations you will have the honor of Mr. Bradbury from oblivion be trod alike by sages throughout the eons of

THE TOMB OF

State of Indiana, Co.
I, Marcus Shuler,
dina, being duly sw
quainted with, and
ning north, just opp
ash river, known at
lived near what is k
said State Road all
father lived and ow
ed, and yet is the sa

roads, thereby becoming the most popular highway the world has ever known.

And we sincerely hope, gentlemen, that on the conclusion of your deliberations you will save the hamlets of Lerna, Janesville and Bradbury from obliteration and aid in creating a highway that will be trod alike by sages, historians and the most humble plebians throughout the eons of time.



THE TOMB OF LINCOLN AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Affidavit of Marcus Shuler

Vincennes, Indiana, May 5, 1929.

State of Indiana, County of Knox, City of Vincennes—ss.

I, Marcus Shuler, 87 years of age, County of Knox, State of Indiana, being duly sworn and made oath, that I was personally acquainted with, and very familiar with, the old State Highway running north, just opposite of Vincennes on the west side of the Wabash river, known at that time as West Port, Illinois. I, all my life, lived near what is known as the State Road, also my father lived on said State Road all his life. He died in the '60s. Also, my grandfather lived and owned land where the old State Road was established, and yet is the same road known as the Lincoln Trail that the Lin-

Marcus Shuler.

P. B. Leonard, Witness.

Oris H. Wright, Notary Public.

State of Illinois, Lawrence County—ss.

J. P. Price,

Alfred H. Candler, Notary Public.

Simon O. Miller.

Alfred H. Candler, Notary Public.

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss.

time, Illinois, on the Old
road; that in about the
stated that the Lincoln
try in Illinois, stopped
home and remained there
on the next day continu-

Subscribed and sworn
A. D. 1929.

Whereas, in the year 1854, the
Wabash river at Vincennes
West Port, on the west side of the

Whereas, according to Lincoln County," as also in Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln," the family in their emigration in 1830, crossed the river on an affidavit given by Lincoln County, Illinois, that in Illinois in the year 1830, the family resided in sellville, Heathsville, on north and west,

Therefore, taking a
to discover any proof
not come this route.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the County, Illinois, now above spoken of route in the year 1830 in route being also ended way Association."

Dated at Lawrence

State of Illinois, Co

I, H. R. Fuller, o
being duly sworn u
again heard my und
tell of visiting the
for two days at the
Macon County. To
ing spot was on Se

tine, Illinois, on the Old Vincennes, Indiana, and Palestine, Illinois, road; that in about the year of 1882 in a conversation with me he stated that the Lincoln family on their way to the Sangamon country in Illinois, stopped within about a quarter of a mile from his home and remained there in camp for two nights and one day, and on the next day continued on its journey. Perry Brimberry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1929. Cattin P. Haskett, Notary Public.

Resolution

Whereas, in the year of 1830, there was a means of crossing the Wabash river at Vincennes, Ind., to a point known at that time as West Port, on the west side of the Wabash river in Illinois, and,

Whereas, according to the historians, Rixford Newcomb, in "The Lincoln Country," as found on pages 78, 79 and 80 thereof; and also in Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln," on page 48, we find the Lincoln family in their emigration from Indiana to Illinois in the year of 1830, crossed the river at this point, thence we find according to an affidavit given by J. P. Price of Russell Township, Lawrence County, Illinois, that a state road had been laid out from this point in Illinois in the year of 1814 in a northerly direction through Russellville, Heathsville, to the old land office at Palestine and thence on north and west,

Therefore, taking as a basis these established facts, we are unable to discover any proof, written or oral, that the Lincoln family did not come this route.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Lawrence County, Illinois, now in session, that we approve and adopt the above spoken of route as being the true route of the Lincoln family in the year 1830 in their migration from Indiana to Illinois, this route being also endorsed by the "Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association."

R. C. Pinkstaff, Chairman Board Supervisors.

Dated at Lawrenceville, Illinois, this 9th day of July, 1929.

Affidavit of H. R. Fuller

Palestine, Illinois, April 15, 1929.

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss.

I, H. R. Fuller, of the County of Crawford and State of Illinois, being duly sworn under oath, depose and say that I have time and again heard my uncle, Martin H. Fuller, of said County and State, tell of visiting the camp of the Lincolns while they were encamped for two days at the corner of his farm while they were enroute to Macon County. To be more exact as to location will say the camping spot was on Section No. 36, Town No. 6, Range No. 11 West,

Crawford County, Illinois. After visiting the Lincolns Mr. Fuller stated that Abe was the gangliest, homliest boy he had ever seen but very interesting in his conversation. This camping ground is about seven miles south and a little east of Palestine, Illinois, on the Palestine and Vincennes road. H. R. Fuller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said H. R. Fuller, this 15th day of April, 1929. Frank Huffman, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Emma J. Baker

Palestine, Illinois, April 15th, 1929.

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss.

I, Emma J. Baker, of the County of Crawford and State of Illinois, being duly sworn under oath, depose and say that I have time and again heard my uncle, Martin H. Fuller, of said County and State tell of visting the camp of the Lincolns while they were encamped for two days at the corner of his farm while they were enroute to Macon County. To be more exact as to location will say the camping spot was on Section No. 36, Town No. 6, Range No. 11 West, Crawford County, Illinois. After visiting the Lincolns, Mr. Fuller state that Abe was the gangliest, homliest boy he had ever seen but very interesting in his conversation. This camping ground is about seven miles south and a little east of Palestine, Illinois, on the Palestine and Vincennes road. Emma J. Baker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Emma J. Baker, this 15th day of April, 1929. Frank Huffman, Notary Public.

Affidavit of John W. Markee

Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., July 13, 1929.

I, John W. Markee, was born in Palestine in the year 1849. My father and mother were William and Rachel Markee, one of the oldest families of Palestine. My father moved his family to the Alf Moore farm by the Moore schoolhouse five miles northwest of Palestine in 1860, where the family resided for a few years, then moved back to Palestine. My entire life was spent in, near and north of Palestine. When a young man twenty years old, I carried the United States mail from Palestine, Hutsonville and Marshall on the Chicago and Vincennes road extending through Lamotte prairie for years. This road was a main traveled road since 1820. About this year a substantial wooden bridge was constructed across Sugar creek, just north of Palestine and a grade extending north to the ridge, making this one of the best roads of our county in the early history of Palestine. Said road follows the meandering of the bluff which is the dividing line between the high and low land of the east part of Lamotte prairie. This was the only road leading north from Palestine. John W. Markee.

State of Illinois, Craw

I, Mary E. Patton, duly sworn, affirm th
A. Patton, said to hav
munity, that Abraham
in 1830, was a guest
known as the Voke p
ther asserts that her
recollection of the ev

Sworn to and subs
1929.

State of Illinois, Cou

I, B. M. Martin, s
Dowell tell about ha
in Palestine. Polly
I was born in 1890 a
with other pioneer s
May, 1929.

Subscribed and s
tin this 20th d.

There is no doubt
to Illinois they cre
Vincennes and Pale
foot of the Dubois
Russellville and He
now located.

And in addition t
portance to convinc
the route mentione
fully manifest my r
tive historical facts.

My grandfather,
1817, when my fat
miles south of Pale
Run, but now show
east of the Vincenn
my father was rean

Affidavit of Mary E. Patton

State of Illinois, Crawford County—ss.

I, Mary E. Patton, of Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, being duly sworn, affirm that I recall statements by my mother, Mrs. E. A. Patton, said to have been the first white child born in this community, that Abraham Lincoln on his trip northward from Indiana, in 1830, was a guest at the Jesse K. Dubois house in Palestine, later known as the Voke property. Affiant, who is 79 years of age, further asserts that her mother was born in 1817 and possessed clear recollection of the events of her girlhood. Mary E. Patton.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1929. Catlin P. Haskett, Notary Public.

Affidavit of B. M. Martin

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss.

I, B. M. Martin, do solemnly swear that I have heard Polly McDowell tell about having seen Abraham Lincoln at the Voke House in Palestine. Polly McDowell was born in 1809 and died in 1901. I was born in 1890 and was nine years old when she told this along with other pioneer stories. Respectively submitted this 20th day of May, 1929. B. M. Martin.

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence by the said B. M. Martin this 20th day of May, 1929. A. T. Buchanan,
Notary Public, Crawford County, Illinois.

THE LINCOLN TRAIL**Statement by Duane Gaines**

There is no doubt in my mind that when the Lincoln family came to Illinois they crossed the Wabash at Vincennes and followed the Vincennes and Palestine road up the river near the bank along the foot of the Dubois hills and north and northwest and north through Russellville and Heathsville to Palestine, very nearly as the road is now located.

And in addition to the foregoing I have evidence of sufficient importance to convince me that they did in fact pass over that part of the route mentioned from Vincennes to Palestine. And in order to fully manifest my reasons for my conviction I will recite some relative historical facts.

My grandfather, Major Stephens Gaines, came to this county in 1817, when my father was six years old. He settled about seven miles south of Palestine on the North side of creek then called Doe Run, but now shown on the maps as Cannon Creek, about a mile east of the Vincennes and Palestine road above mentioned. There my father was reared and lived until he was grown and married.

Then he settled on the south side of the said creek about one-fourth a mile east of the Vincennes road where he lived the remainder of his life—more than 50 years. There I was born and lived until my father's death in 1892 when I was 30 years old. During the latter part of that time I was away from home teaching school.

About the year 1820 Thomas Fuller settled on the Vincennes road about one-fourth mile south of Doe Run Creek on the west side of the road opposite the present home of H. R. Fuller but on the same farm. He had a large family of children, two of whom I wish to especially mention—his sons Martin H. and Isaac, who were boys with my father and only a little younger than Abe Lincoln. These two Fuller boys and my father lived on Doe Run Creek as playmates, companions, neighbors and friends for nearly 75 years, except a little interval when Martin H. lived in Vincennes when first married. The last twenty-five years of their lives I was much in their company and heard them, and especially Martin H., tell of the incidents of the pioneer days and early history of that part of the country.

I have heard Martin H. Fuller say that when he was yet a young man at home with his father he saw some movers pass their house going north on the Vincennes road and when they came to the Doe Run Creek they stopped to camp, and that when they had settled in camp he went to them and learned that they were the Lincoln family on their way from southern Indiana to central Illinois. Anybody who knew Martin H. Fuller would know that is just what he would do. This incident would probably have been forgotten had it not been for the succeeding events. About two years after that in 1832 the Black Hawk War broke out on the Rock River in northwestern Illinois and Wisconsin. Martin H. Fuller joined the army and went to that war. Abe Lincoln was there also. I have heard Martin H. say that there he met Abe Lincoln and renewed acquaintance with him and talked over the meeting at the camp on the creek two years previous. After he returned from that war Martin H. Fuller married a girl named Rosann Tromley who lived at Russellville, but who had folks living at Vincennes and was a Catholic. For a year or two or perhaps a few years they lived at Vincennes, during which time Martin H. operated a ferry boat across the Wabash at Vincennes just above where the bridge is now located. After that he returned to the old neighborhood and settled on the Vincennes road about a fourth of a mile north of the Doe Run Creek, where he lived the remainder of his life, for more than fifty years. I have heard him say that the ferry boat which he operated at Vincennes was the same boat which Abe Lincoln crossed the river on when he came to Illinois. I have crossed the river at the same ferry, but probably not on the same boat, when I was a boy before the wagon bridge was built. That boat was not anchored to a cable stretching across the river as ferry boats are now, but was anchored by a cable extending up the river about a mile and made fast to a large tree on the Illinois side of the river. To keep the cable above water it was supported by a number of buoies in the form of skiffs attached to

the cable at sufficient current as ferry boats river the ferry boat had the cable out of the water.

There seems to be the Lincolns crossed the and northwest through and north along the P junction only a few minutes. I don't think so my father and the two road was not much used, and until after the mail route and slightly as from such men as were not laid out an internal improvement son's administration. elected in 1832. During internal improvements out and improving the improved from Baltimore, Terre Haute, Louis. The stages road to Russellville Heath's who kept a of horses, etc., where other tavern and stage graph line stretched glass insulators similar. This line was out of wire and insulators time to Vincennes. ward Lawrenceville across the Purgator my own personal knowledge very slight change, what I learn from hundred years ago. was formerly an area of Vernon was located of Heathsville at Vincennes and the road has been road at Johnnie Dr and the rebuilding changed at Possom gles to the river bank.

July 15, 1929.

the cable at sufficient distances apart. The boat was driven by the current as ferry boats are now. When steam boats were plying the river the ferry boat had to be anchored to the Illinois shore to get the cable out of the way of the steamers.

There seems to be some impression or notion among some that the Lincolns crossed the Wabash at Vincennes and then went west and northwest through Centerville and across the Purgatory swamp and north along the Purgatory road to the Vincennes road at their junction only a few miles south of Palestine and then on to Palestine. I don't think so. According to the information I have from my father and the two Fullers and other pioneers the Purgatory road was not much used because of its condition until a much later date, and until after it was laid out by the U. S. Government as a mail route and slightly improved for such use. From history as well as from such men as I have mentioned I learn that such mail routes were not laid out and used until after the adoption of a system of internal improvements by the government during President Jackson's administration. Jackson was elected President in 1828 and re-elected in 1832. During his second administration a system of internal improvements which consisted of digging canals and laying out and improving post roads was adopted. A road was laid out and improved from Baltimore through Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Terre Haute, Marshall, Effingham, Vandalia and on to St. Louis. The stages went from Vincennes directly up the Vincennes road to Russellville where there was a station and on to Renic Heath's who kept a tavern and there was a station for the change of horses, etc., where Heathsville now is, and on to Vernon, another tavern and station and then to Palestine. There was a telegraph line stretched along this line supported on trees and poles by glass insulators similar to the insulators now used along railroads. This line was out of use before my recollection but I have seen the wire and insulators on the trees and poles all the way from Palestine to Vincennes. I am sure that the Lincolns never went west toward Lawrenceville over the swamps and up the Purgatory road across the Purgatory swamps before these roads were improved. To my own personal knowledge the Vincennes road is now, with but a very slight change, on the same line it was sixty years ago, and from what I learn from my father and the Fullers it was the same one hundred years ago. There is a short square turn now where there was formerly an angle near Charles Laughead's where the station of Vernon was located. There is another similar change just south of Heathsville at what was the Stiles farm, now the Young place, and the road has been slipped down the hill about the width of the road at Johnnie Draim's. And on account of the change in the river and the rebuilding and enlarging of the levee the road has been changed at Possomglory so that it goes further south before it angles to the river bank at the foot of the Dubois hills.

Duane Gaines, Attorney at Law, Robinson, Ill.

July 15, 1929.

Resolution

Whereas, in the year 1830, the Thomas Lincoln family emigrated from a point in Indiana to a point in Illinois, it seems from proofs, historians and affidavits that he crossed the river from Indiana at Vincennes to a point on the west bank of the Wabash river known at that time as West Port, Illinois, thence northward along the old State Road through Russellville and Heathsville to the old land office at Palestine, Illinois, and thence on north and westward. Therefore, taking these facts as a basis and being unable to find authentic evidence that the Lincoln did not come this route:

We, the Chamber of Commerce of Palestine, Illinois, in called session, heartily endorse and approve the above described route traversed by the Lincoln family in their emigration from Indiana to Illinois in the year 1830.

Palestine Chamber of Commerce.

B. M. Martin, President, J. A. Morris, Secretary.

Affidavit of Ed S. Dry

Hutsonville, Illinois, April 30, 1929.

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss.

I, Ed S. Dry, of the County of Crawford, State of Illinois, being duly sworn and made oath, depose and say that I was personally acquainted with James King, who resided on his farm east of the Chicago and Vincennes state road about four miles north of Palestine and spent a great deal of his life there. He passed away 1918 at the ripe old age of 91 years. I had many interesting talks with him concerning the early history of Crawford County, of Lamotte Prairie especially. He was a great reader, close observer and possessed a wonderful memory. He was greatly interested in biographies of great men as A. Lincoln, Washington, and others, and in our talk he took great interest in telling about Lincoln's journey from Vincennes through Crawford County and that he had passed by his farm in about the year 1830, northward to Hutsonville through Lamotte Prairie on the Chicago and Vincennes State Road, which was the only main travelled road at that time. This road meandered along the ridge which divides the high and low lands of the Prairie and made a desirable road to travel twelve months out of each year. Mr. King, who stated that A. Lincoln camped at Bolivar on Bolivar Hill, a high point on this road located in Sec. 3 Town 7 Range 11 W. 2nd P. M. This point is three miles southeast of Hutsonville. The farm was later owned by the late Emanuel Ferry and is now in the possession of the heirs. Bolivar was laid out in town lots in the '20s and had only a few houses and barns when Lincoln camped there. Mr. King also spoke of the mile-stones which were planted on this said road and cited one which still is known where said road crosses the township line between Lamotte and Hutsonville township. This one is six miles north of the south street in

Palestine which is also

Subscribed and sworn to
30th day of April, 1929

To the People

This is to certify that
and died in 1918, tell
great admirers of A.
other early settlers, that
this way on their journey
through Bolivar, section
and principal meridian
Vincennes and Chicago
passing through Palestine

Subscribed and sworn to
1929.

Proceedings

State of Illinois, County of
Term, 1835. Tuesday
to adjournment. Present
Commissioners: The
General Assembly of the
Chicago State Road Board
handed in their report
which is ordered by the
highway, between sections
following:

The undersigned
Session of the Legislature
much of the State
between Palestine
that they met in Palestine
after being duly sworn
the duty assigned to them
ture, and after reviewing
lish it as follows, Chapter
Palestine, on the 1st
& 35, thence North
ton in Section 22,
so as to keep on the
the line between section
ville agreeable to the
made part of the

Palestine which is also parallel 39 degree North latitude.

Ed S. Dry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Ed. S. Dry this
30th day of April, 1929.

S. M. Baker, Notary Public.

To the Highway Department of Illinois:

This is to certify that I heard James King, who was born in 1827, and died in 1918, tell my father, Daniel Dry, both of whom were great admirers of Abraham Lincoln, the same being confirmed by other early settlers, that the Thomas Lincoln family passed through this way on their journey from Indiana to Decatur, Illinois, passing through Bolivar, section 3 town 7, north range 11, west of the second principal meridian where a plat for a town was laid out on the Vincennes and Chicago road, known as the old State Road, and passing through Palestine and Hutsonville and on north.

Charles Lincoln Dry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D.
1929.

Leo L. Newlin, Notary Public.

Proceeding of County Commissioners, 1835

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss. County Court, March Term, 1835. Tuesday morning, March 3rd, 1835. Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Asa Norton, John Boyd, Gabriel Funk, Commissioners: This day the Commissioners appointed by the last General Assembly of this State, to Review the Vincennes and Chicago State Road Between Palestine and Hudsonville in this County, handed in their report, with a plat of said Road as located by them, which is ordered by the Court to be Recorded, and opened as a public highway, between said Towns, which Report is in the words and figures following:

The undersigned two of the Commissioners appointed at the last Session of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, to Review so much of the State Road leading from Palestine to Chicago as lies between Palestine and Hudsonville in Crawford County Report: that they met in Palestine on the 25th day of February, 1835, and after being duly sworn before William Wilson Esq., proceeded to the duty assigned to them by virtue of the said act of the Legislature, and after reviewing said road we have and do hereby establish it as follows, Commencing at the bridge north of the Village of Palestine, on the line as Originally Surveyed between Sections 34 & 35, thence North on said line, to land now owned by John Houston in Section 22, thence along adjoining land, angling to the West, so as to keep on dry ground across land owned by E. W. Kelog, to the line between said Kelog and Lackey, continuing on to Hudsonville agreeable to a plat herewith transmitted with this Report and made part of the same as particularly laid down on said plat as we

are able to do without a survey of the Route. We do not pretend to confine said Road, so that it may not be varied in some degree, but to keep in view in the first place the best ground on said Route and 2ndly the convenience of those whose Land it runs through.
28d February 1835 Asa Norton, Nathan Mares.

(Copy of plat attached to original.)

State of Illinois, Crawford County—ss.

I, Buren O. Mills, Clerk of the County Court within and for said County and State aforesaid (the same having original jurisdiction in all matters of Probate), do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of the act of the County Commissioners laying out that part of the Vincennes and Chicago State Road running from Palestine to Hutsonville, in Crawford County, as recorded in the County Commissioners Record of Crawford County from 1834 to 1838 on pages 13, 14, 15 and 16 thereof, as the same appears of record in my said office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the official seal of said Court, at my office in Robinson, Illinois, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1929. (Seal) Buren O. Mills, Clerk of the County Court.

Affidavit of Henry Woolverton and Mattie Woolverton

State of Illinois, Crawford County—ss.

Henry Woolverton and Mattie Woolverton, his wife, on oath state that they moved on the Ethelbert Callahan farm one mile southeast of Hutsonville, about the year 1892, and resided there for twenty-five years; that they at different times heard Mr. Callahan make the statement that the Lincolns, in their journey from Kentucky and Indiana, travelled the Palestine and Hutsonville trail which passed through what is now known as the Callahan farm; and that they can yet mark out the trail through this farm as indicated by Mr. Callahan. Henry Woolverton, Mattie Woolverton.

Subscribed and sworn before me a notary public this the 16th day of April, 1929. O. E. Leggitt, Notary Public.

Lincoln Memorial Address Delivered Feb. 12, 1918 by E. Callahan In Robinson, Illinois

My Fellow Citizens: From early manhood to mature old age I have been a citizen of Crawford county. I have mingled in its business and shared in its prosperity. I am always pleased to meet my fellow citizens in private life or public assembly. That pleasure is intensified this evening when I am privileged to preside at a meeting assembled to do honor to the name and memory of a great citizen of the state, and of the nation, whose fame has reached the farthest outposts of civilization throughout the world—Abraham Lincoln.

One hundred and Lincoln was born of seven years of his life years was hard and diana, where the malecident to pioneer life fell was Nancy Hanks.

In the spring of 1830 an April day in the year thirty, when Illinois Lincoln outfit consisted drawn by two yokes into the village of with the household Hanks and Levi Hanks of Lincoln. The driver, one, six feet and rough featured.

A strolling juggler, with his tricks. The crowd in his performance, enjoyed the further of human life incident, and the journey by the Lincoln.

The journey of the Lincoln was the rich bottom of Illinois. The morning of Vincennes and Chicago of Hutsonville. Two days ago, when but few to sections or othering moved to the there remains a section on the identical road 1830. The trees fact. I seldom pass at one time the the world in human.

At the end of the Sangamon west of the rails were split life with all its hardships earnest and lived weight and bitter and wage earner.

In the year of the ox driver, who was a rail splitter village postmaster.

One hundred and nine years ago, in a Kentucky cabin, Abraham Lincoln was born of good, clean, healthy, pioneer stock. The first seven years of his life passed in Kentucky. The succeeding fourteen years was hard and rough pioneer life in the hills of southern Indiana, where the malaria laden air and the burden and privations incident to pioneer life carried away many victims. Among those who fell was Nancy Hanks Linclon, the mother of Abraham.

In the spring of 1830 the Lincoln family emigrated to Illinois. On an April day in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, when Illinois was but eleven years and four months old, the Lincoln outfit consisting of one large wagon with a muslin cover drawn by two yoke of oxen, a dog, a cow and thirteen people, came into the village of Palestine from the south. The wagon was loaded with the household goods of three families, Thomas Lincoln, Dennis Hanks and Levi Hall. Hanks and Hall had married stepdaughters of Lincoln. The driver of the ox team was a young man of twenty-one, six feet and four inches tall, broad shouldered, long armed and rough featured.

A strolling juggler was amusing a crowd in the street with deceptive tricks. The ox driver saw the juggler and became so interested in his performance that he gave his cattle a rest, while he looked on, enjoyed the fun and gathered a lesson from this unwritten chapter of human life. In his later years he was wont to speak of this incident, and the fact that he did speak of it identified the route traveled by the Lincoln family when it came to Illinois.

The journey of the movers was but half accomplished. Their goal was the rich bottom lands of the Sangamon river near Springfield, Illinois. The movers continued their journey northward along the Vincennes and Chicago road through Lamotte Prairie and the village of Hutsonville. This old road was located about one hundred years ago, when but few farms were fenced; was located without regard to sections or other lines. It has been changed in many places by being moved to the outer lines of the farms. South of Hutsonville there remains a section of the road that is now located and traveled on the identical route where it was located and traveled in the year 1830. The trees still standing on either side are witnesses to the fact. I seldom pass over it without a recurrence of the thought that at one time the yet undeveloped great man of our country and of the world in humble, honest guise passed this way.

At the end of a fortnight the movers arrived at the banks of the Sangamon west of Decatur. A cabin of round logs was hastily built—rails were split and a field fenced, plowed and planted. Pioneer life with all its hardships, privations and wants was taken up in dead earnest and lived for a year, the ox driver bearing a full share of its weight and bitterness. He was a carpenter, rail splitter, plowman and wage earner for the family.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty the ox driver, who came into our view at Palestine; the cabin builder and rail splitter of the Sangamon; flat-boatman; storekeeper and village postmaster; soldier of the Black Hawk war; lawyer and poli-

tician was elected President of the United States. From that time to the time of his tragic death, his history is known to the world. The records of his great acts as the chief executive of the nation and commander in chief of the army and navy is ineffably written in the temple of earthly fame, and may be read in every language known to the human tongue.

Affidavit of Andrew Morris

State of Illinois, County of Crawford—ss.

I, Andrew Morris, was born near Porterville, Crawford County, Illinois, December 30, 1847. My father's name was William Morris, and my grandfather's name was Richard Morris, who came from Virginia in 1820 to Palestine, Illinois, thence to near Hutsonville, Illinois, where he built a water grist mill on Hutson creek one mile south of Hutsonville near the Little Brick school house in the early twenties. This mill was purchased by my father in 1853, moving from Porterville to a farm near the mill to run said mill, which was later moved to Hutsonville. While a boy and a young man I worked on several farms on Lamotte Prairie, vis.: L. B. Pearce, Mallett & McCoy farm and others. In my early life, when I was about twenty years old I hauled wheat to Vincennes on the main Palestine and Hutsonville road which was then known as the Chicago and Vincennes stage and coach route road. Said stage coaches would pass over said road three trips a week, and were owned by Nicholas Swope, and David L. Wilson was the driver in my time, and I talked many times to the old residents and learned that this was an old established road since about the year 1820.

A. J. Morris.

A. J. Goff, Notary Public.

Resolution

The Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Illinois, at a regular meeting held in the City of Robinson, at the Court House on this the 8th day of August, A. D. 1929, unanimously passed the following Resolution:

Whereas, in the year 1830 the Immortal Abraham Lincoln, along with his father, Thomas Lincoln and family, and other relatives, emigrated from Hodgenville in the State of Kentucky to Gentryville, in the State of Indiana, and from there passing through Vincennes, in the State of Indiana and crossing the Wabash River, from Vincennes, Indiana, to a place known as Westport, in the State of Illinois, and from there up the State Road, commonly called the River Road following the River North through Russelville, Heathsville, on to Palestine, and from there in a northerly direction to Hutsonville, and thence northwest toward Greenup, along the Public Highway to his destination at Farmington, in Coles County, and on his route stopped at the home of Martin Fuller in Montgomery

Township, and at the and passed through ty, south of Hutson

Therefore, taking facts, as well as the proof abundantly shown Lincoln and his father Kentucky, to Gentry and across the War of Illinois, and the the River Road, to sonville and on the Greenup to Farmington commonly called the ham Lincoln and the ville in the State of Illinois.

Therefore, be it the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Illinois, above described resolution Lincoln, and Thomas friends in the year from Hodgenville Beardstown, in said Abraham Lincoln

Dated at Robinson, Board of Supervisors, 8th, 1929.

It was moved by Grover Fuller, Wabash Committee to be known as the Board of Supervisors to co-operate in the Lincoln Memorial Hall.

The motion received the Board and carried. Clerk of the Board

State of Illinois,

I, Buren O. Miller, County and State Clerk in all matters of law, full, true and correct Supervisors of Crawford County, A. D. 1929, a

In testimony whereof I have affixed the official

Township, and at the Old Land Office in the Village of Palestine and passed through Bolivar, a laid out town of record in our County, south of Hutsonville.

Therefore, taking as a basis for his Route from these established facts, as well as the Affidavits and other evidence submitted, the proof abundantly shows that this is the route traveled by Abraham Lincoln and his father and family from Hodgenville, in the State of Kentucky, to Gentryville, Indiana, and from there to Vincennes, and across the Wabash to a place known as Westport, in the State of Illinois, and thence along the Old State Road, commonly called the River Road, through Russellville, Heathsville, Palestine, Hutsonville and on northwest toward Annapolis, Bellair, Hazel Dell, Greenup to Farmington in Coles County, Illinois, and this is what is commonly called "The Lincoln Highway," or the route which Abraham Lincoln and his father Thomas Lincoln traveled from Hodgenville in the State of Kentucky, to Farmington, in the State of Illinois.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Illinois, now in session, that we approve and adopt the above described route, as being the true route traveled by Abraham Lincoln, and Thomas Lincoln and his family and relatives and friends in the year 1830, through Crawford County, in their route from Hodgenville, Kentucky, through Indiana, to Illinois on to Beardstown, in said State, and we hereby endorse said Route as the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway.

Fred A. Reavill,

Chairman Board of Supervisors.

Dated at Robinson, Illinois, this the 8th day of August, A. D. 1929.
Board of Supervisors, Crawford County, Illinois, Meeting August 8th, 1929.

It was moved by O. H. Smith and seconded by Fred I. Mills, that Grover Fuller, W. J. Richey and John W. McCain, constitute a committee to be known as the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Illinois, said Committee to co-operate with the corporation known as the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc.

The motion received the unanimous vote of the membership of the Board and carried.

Buren O. Mills,

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Illinois.

State of Illinois, Crawford County—ss.

I, Buren O. Mills, Clerk of the County Court within and for said County and State aforesaid (the same having original jurisdiction in all matters of Probate), do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of a motion passed by the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Illinois, at their meeting August 8th, A. D. 1929, as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the official seal of said Court, at my office in Robinson,

Illinois, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1929. Buren O. Mills,
Clerk of the County Court.

Affidavit of C. H. Musgrave

Hutsonville, Illinois, July 12, 1929.

To the Department of Highways of Illinois, or others interested, I desire to make an affidavit as positive knowledge from my grandfather, having reference as to the journey of Thomas Lincoln and family from Indiana to their home in Illinois, in hopes that it may be of aid in the location of the route taken by the Lincolns through Illinois:

I, C. H. Musgrave, now sixty-three years of age, residing now and for the last twenty-eight years about two miles north of the village of Hutsonville, Crawford County, Illinois. I am now residing on the same farm where I lived from infancy until I was fifteen years old. As a boy from eight to fifteen years, I frequently accompanied my grandfather, Wm. Musgrave, on fishing trips to what was then, and is still known as the "Rock Bar," a point on the west bank of the Wabash river, two miles north of Hutsonville, where we enjoyed together hand line fishing. On one of our many trips to the Rock Bar, the date of which, as near as I can fix it was during the summer of 1876 or 1877, I being at that time either 10 or 11 years old. I remember quite well that we stopped at the "Roe" spring for a drink of water, the spring being near the path that we traveled from grandfather's home to the Rock Bar. I remarked to grandfather that the water was "good and cold," and his reply to me was, "Yes, Charlie, this is mighty good water but for some reason, which I do not know, the Indians never would drink the water from this spring, but always went to the "Jenny" spring for their water. However, you may be interested to know that President Lincoln drank water from this spring as they were on their way to their Illinois home. They stopped here and watered their oxen from this spring. That was when he was a young man long before he became President." I well remember this statement of my grandfather, as I do many others which he was fond of telling me of pioneer life, I being always much interested in the stories regarding the early settlers, and many of these stories from grandfather are much clearer in my memory than the happenings of much later years.

My grandfather came to Illinois from North Carolina in 1826 and was ten years old at that time, which would make him 14 years old at the time Lincolns came to Illinois. I know that he was a great admirer of Lincoln. Two of his sons had answered Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, and thus grandfather was much interested in the life of Lincoln, and had a real interest in Lincoln's life history. For this reason I am thoroughly satisfied that he knew the truth of his statement to me, that Lincoln drank from the "Roe" spring as he journeyed from his Indiana home to his new home in Illinois.

The "Roe Spring" of which I speak is located at the foot of the hill overlooking the Wabash river bottom. It is about a half mile

west from the Rock Bar, the foot of the hill was the main line and on to Vinland. Terre Haute to Vinland came to Illinois, the road about 150 feet which the forge was on the hillside and furnished emigrants with a local country. This history road as the main road from the early years came to Illinois. It is for this reason of my grandfather that he followed the

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, A. D. 1929.

State of Illinois,
William P. Miller was born at Bell, his grandfather's grandfather say the Lincolns traveled the year 1830; the home of his grandfather from his home some time quite a trail time 75 to 80 years.

Affiant further and Abe Parker of Greenup; the times that the place to was the place coming to this trail extended for two miles east.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1929.

I, Henry C. Miller

west from the Rock Bar. The spring is about 100 feet east, just at the foot of the hill from the old State Road, the road that for many years was the main traveled road south through Hutsonville, Palestine and on to Vincennes. In the early days the stage route from Terre Haute to Vincennes was over this route. At the time Lincoln came to Illinois, there was a blacksmith shop on the west side of the road about 150 feet from the "Roe" spring, some of the rocks of which the forge was built still remain. Great oak trees adorned this hillside and furnished shade, as this spring furnished water to hundreds of emigrants as they journeyed up and down the Wabash valley seeking a location for new homes in a new and undeveloped country. This history and traditions of this country all point to this road as the main and only well established highway in eastern Illinois from the earliest settlement until many years after the Lincolns came to Illinois.

It is for this reason and others that I am positive from the statement of my grandfather that as Lincoln traveled through Illinois, that he followed the Old State Road north from Hutsonville.

C. H. Musgrave.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a notary public this 12th day of July, A. D. 1929.

O. E. Leggett, Notary Public.

Affidavit of William P. Mitchell

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

William P. Mitchell, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was born at Bellair, Crawford county, Illinois, Feb. 8, 1858; that his grandfather's name was Wellington Hill; that he has heard his grandfather say many times that the old Palestine Road is the one the Lincolns traveled when they came from Indiana to Illinois in the year 1830; that when affiant was 5 to 7 years old he was in the home of his grandfather a great deal, and made many trips with him from his home southeast of Bellair to Bellair, which was at that time quite a trading point; that affiant's grandfather was at that time 75 to 80 years of age.

Affiant further states that about the year 1876 John Brashares and Abe Parker conducted a ferry across the Embarrass River north of Greenup; that he has heard both of said persons state many times that the place where said ferry was located or very near thereto was the place where the Lincolns forded the Embarrass River in coming to this state from Indiana, and that at that time a wagon trail extended from Greenup north passing Toledo at a point about two miles east.

William P. Mitchell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1929.

Chas. M. Connor, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Henry C. Freeland

I, Henry C. Freeland, came to Bellair, Illinois, in the year 1842,

with my father, at the age of two years, and I have lived here ever since. I do solemnly swear to the best of my knowledge that the trail running between Palestine and Greenup through Bellair was the only trail at that date. It has been my understanding that Lincoln and family came over this trail in an ox cart on or about the year 1830.

H. C. Freeland.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this April 12th, 1929.

Nelson Luke, Notary Public.

Affidavit of W. R. Gilbert

I, W. R. Gilbert, do solemnly swear or affirm to the best of my knowledge, that I have heard my father, Joseph Gilbert, and other neighbors, namely Jacob Snyder, James Paul and James Eveland, speak many times of Thomas Lincoln, (Abraham Lincoln's father), and family passing through and staying all night with my father, (Joseph Gilbert), who lived on Range Creek, close to where the Palestine Trail or Lincoln Trail crossed this creek, on their way from Indiana to Springfield, Illinois, or vicinity, in or about the spring of 1830.

W. R. Gilbert.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this April 3rd, 1929.

Nelson Luke, Notary Public.

Affidavit of J. M. DeBord

I, J. M. DeBord, do solemnly swear to the best of my knowledge, concerning the location of the Palestine and Springfield trail known as the Lincoln Trail. I am now 80 years of age; during the year 1865-1866, traveled this trail from Bellair to Prairie City, now called Toledo; at one time my brother, George Washington DeBord, carried the mail from Greenup, Hazel Dell, to Bellair for a period of about one year.

J. M. DeBord.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this April 8th, 1929.

Nelson Luke, Notary Public.

Affidavit of J. S. Rue

I, J. S. Rue, do solemnly swear to the best of my knowledge that this is a true statement concerning the Palestine and Greenup road. I am now 86 years old. I moved to the place I now live in 1860, and have lived there ever since, except the time spent in the Civil War. And my place is within three-fourths mile of Palestine and Greenup road, and I have traveled the Palestine and Greenup road lots of times. I have heard my father speak about moving to these parts in the year 1840, traveling over the Palestine and Greenup road.

J. S. Rue.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this April 8th, 1929.

Nelson Luke, Notary Public.

James Shoaff, w
Lincoln was assassi
west of Decatur, to
with John and Den
another page with

removed to Chicag
who lost it enrou
Hanks, daughter
Charleston, Ill., in

Affidavit of H.

the report of the
Library to the 49
Investigation of
M. Thompson.
State of Illinois,
Harriett Chap
says that she is

JAMES SHOAFF

James Shoaff, when publishing the Decatur Magnet in 1865 when Lincoln was assassinated, removed the Lincoln log cabin that stood west of Decatur, to Boston and exhibited it on the Boston Commons with John and Dennis Hanks. The picture of the cabin is shown on another page with two men standing in front of it. Later it was



removed to Chicago and exhibited, then sold to an English syndicate, who lost it enroute to some foreign city. Mr. Shoaff married Nancy Hanks, daughter of Dennis Hanks, while publishing "The Owl," in Charleston, Ill., in the year 1843.

Affidavit of Harriett Chapman of Charleston

Affidavit of Harriett Chapman of Charleston, Illinois, copied from the report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library to the 49th General Assembly of the State of Illinois on the Investigation of the Lincoln Way. Investigations made by Charles M. Thompson.

State of Illinois, Coles County—ss.

Harriett Chapman, being first duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says that she is now and has been for more than seventy-five (75)

years last past a resident of Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, and that she is now past eighty-six (86) years of age.

Affiant further states that she was a member of the Lincoln party that came from Spencer County, Indiana, to Decatur, Illinois, in the year 1830.

Affiant further states that the party had three covered wagons, two drawn by oxen, and one by horses, and two saddle horses, also that the party consisted of affiant, her father and mother, Dennis F. Hanks and Elizabeth Hanks; her brother, John Hanks, and her sisters, Sarah Jane and Nancy Hanks; Squire Hall and wife, Matilda Hall, and one child named John Hall; Thomas Lincoln and his wife Sarah Lincoln, and child, Abraham Lincoln, and John Johnson.

Affiant further states that she is related to Abraham Lincoln in this way: "That her father was a second cousin to Abraham Lincoln, and that affiant was by marriage a granddaughter of Thomas Lincoln, said Thomas Lincoln's wife, Sarah, being a grandmother of affiant."

Affiant further states that the party was at Vincennes, Indiana, and that the party in leaving Vincennes went by land, camped first night out near a grist mill; that the party crossed the Wabash River the next day (the second day after leaving Vincennes, Indiana).

Affiant further states that the party passed through Palestine, Illinois, that she remembers said town from the fact that it had a Bible name.

Affiant further states that the party finally reached the National Road, and crossed the Embarrass River at Greenup, Illinois, passed through Paradise, located in what is now the southwestern corner of Coles County, Illinois. Affiant states that she had often heard her father, Dennis Hanks, speak of crossing the Embarrass River at Greenup, Illinois, and that the cause of said Hanks speaking of this event repeatedly was that he afterwards worked on the bridge built at that point.

Affiant further states that the party did not follow the National Road far west of Greenup, that it did not go to Vandalia, Illinois, and that the trip was made directly to Decatur.

Affiant further states that she is in the possession of a photograph of Abraham Lincoln, that said photograph was sent to her by Mr. Lincoln accompanied by a letter, in which he stated that "I am sending you the photograph that I promised you." The letter further stated that "this is the first photograph that I have ever had taken."

Harriett Chapman.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1912. W. O. Bennett, Notary Public.

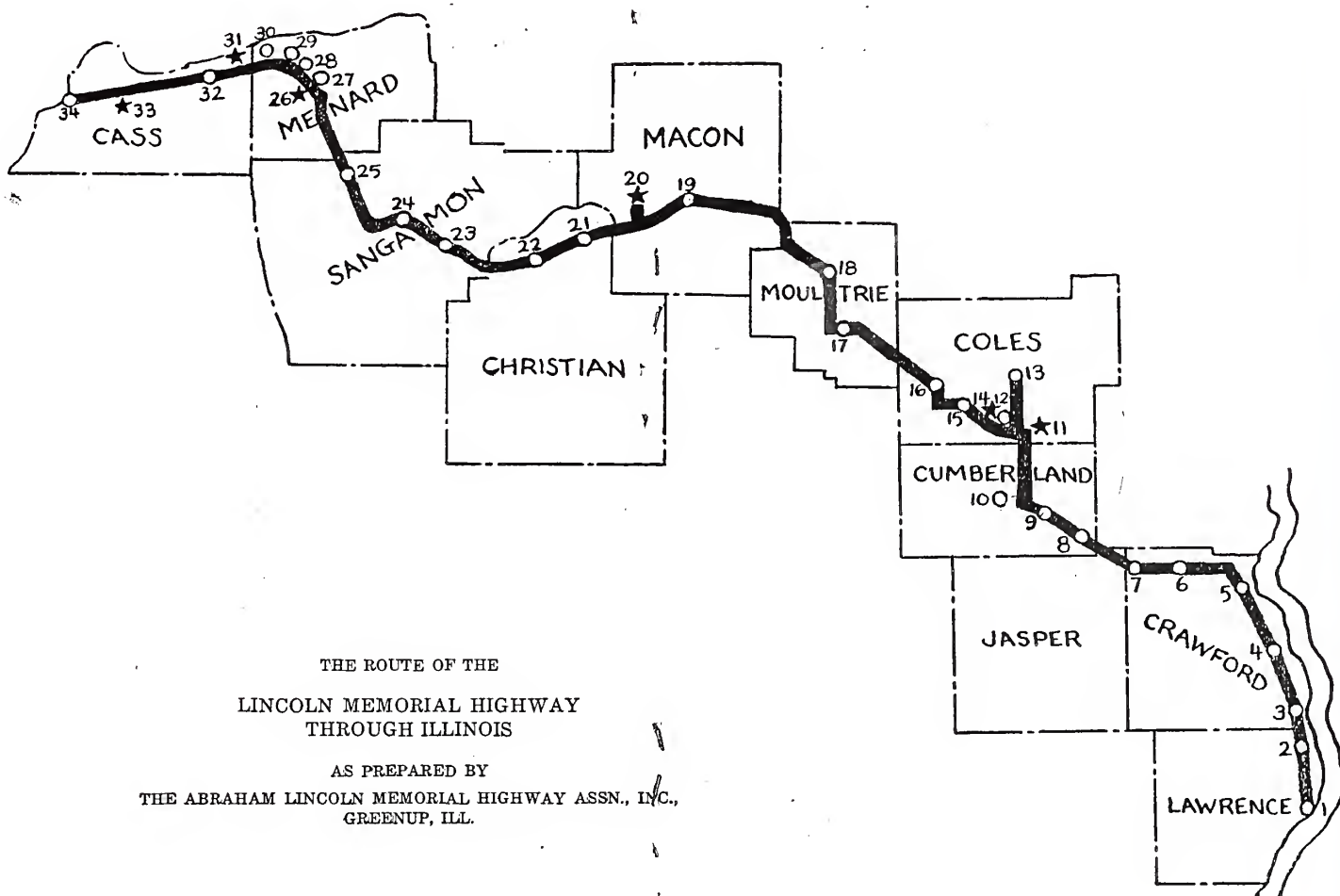
Affidavit of Thomas Benton Shoaff, Shelbyville, Illinois

State of Illinois, County of Shelby—ss.

Thomas Benton Shoaff of the City of Shelbyville, County of Shelby and State of Illinois, deposes and says that he is senior editor of

INDEX

1. Westport, opposite Illinois.
2. Russellville.
3. Heathsville.
4. Palestine. A large short time and tricks.
5. Hutsonville.
6. Annapolis.
7. Bellair.
8. Hazel Dell.
9. Greenup. Trade of the present? This was the first time Lincoln was counseled. People vs. Sig Greenup. He is tending this trip place the Lincoln present Toledo (See affidavit of Beals and Wm was on the first along the National Road and Dennis Hanks' affidavits of F. T. T.)
10. Toledo. The miles west of instead of Thorntonington.
11. The last home miles south and
12. Farmington. mother in February but before his
13. Charleston, Illinois.
14. The Old Good place of Thornton
15. Lerna. One purchased a west of Lerna in Coles County
16. Mattoon.
17. Sullivan.
18. Lovington.
19. Decatur.



INDEX TO MAP AND POINTS OF INTEREST

1. Westport, opposite Vincennes, Ind., near where the Lincolns entered Illinois.
2. Russellville.
3. Heathsville.
4. Palestine. A land office in 1830, where the Lincolns stopped a short time and observed a juggler performing sleight-of-hand tricks.
5. Hutsonville.
6. Annapolis.
7. Bellair.
8. Hazel Dell.
9. Greenup. Tradition has it that the Lincolns camped at the site of the present Town Hall one night on their way north and west. This was the first county seat of Cumberland County, and Lincoln was counsel for the defendant in the celebrated case of The People vs. Sig Lustre, charged with assault to murder, tried in Greenup. He stopped at the home of Dr. James Ewart while attending this trial. (See affidavit of Laura O. Ewart.) At this place the Lincolns crossed the Embarrass River, near where the present Toledo-Greenup bridge is now located, on Route No. 131. (See affidavits of Harriett Chapman, Lucinda Chaney, John S. Beals and Wm. P. Mitchell, also statement of Jas. L. Ryan.) It was on the first wooden bridge built across the Embarrass River along the National Road, just west of Greenup, that Thomas Lincoln and Dennis Hanks, worked, about the year 1832. (See affidavits of F. Tossey and Harriett Chapman.)
10. Toledo. The present county seat of Cumberland County. Two miles west of a straight line leading south from the last homestead of Thomas Lincoln, about 1 1-4 miles southeast of Farmington.
11. The last homestead of Thomas Lincoln, located about 1 1-4 miles south and east of Farmington.
12. Farmington. Where A. Lincoln ate his last meal with his step-mother in February, 1861, after his election to the Presidency, but before his inauguration. The house still stands.
13. Charleston, scene of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858.
14. The Old Gordon (now known as Shiloh) Cemetery, the burial place of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln.
15. Lerna. One-half mile south of here is where Thomas Lincoln purchased a 40-acre tract of land in 1834. About a mile north-west of Lerna is where Thomas Lincoln built his first log cabin in Coles County, in 1831.
16. Mattoon.
17. Sullivan.
18. Lovington.
19. Decatur. Here the Lincolns camped in the city square on the

night of March 14, 1830.

20. First home of the Lincolns in Illinois. It is located seven miles west and three miles south of Decatur, near the Sangamon River. Here is the site of the old log cabin.
21. Mt. Auburn.
22. Roby.
23. Rochester.
24. Springfield. Abraham Lincoln's Tomb. The capital of Illinois, and center of much of the political history of the great President.
25. Salisbury.
26. Old Salem Park.
27. Petersburg.
28. Atterbury. Lincoln and Ann Rutledge visited in this village numerous times.
29. Huron.
30. Oakford.
31. Shick Shack Hill.
32. Chandlerville.
33. Walnut Hill Grove.
34. Beardstown. At this place Lincoln defended Armstrong in the celebrated murder trial.

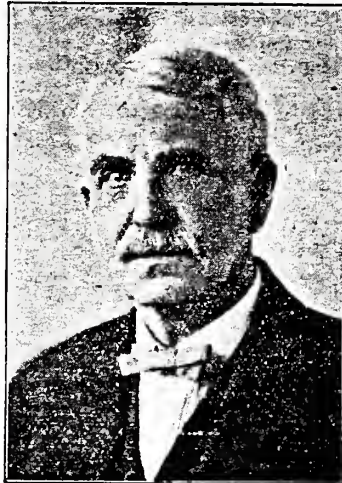
This map doesn't purport to show all points of interest that have to do with the life of Abraham Lincoln and the Thomas Lincoln family, for the reason that intelligent markings cannot be made on a small map containing all such information. However, it does contain all the principal points of interest, and the course the Lincoln family followed in their journey to this State, as near as it can be substantiated by historical data.

The Shelby County
Illinois, that he is a g

Born in 1847 at Greer of Macon, Edgar, Venn paper, "The Boy About office of "The Magnet James Shoaff. In 1873 at Paris, Ill., a paper no he established "The Le ville Daily Press." Still Danville Daily Democrat early winter of 1900 he "The Shelby County L 1840. In 1872 he cast since has vigorously ch without ever holding o from the 19th congress a progressive democrat

ham Lincoln's mother, light step and is now 82 Affiant states that h many of the acts, doing

The Shelby County Leader, a newspaper published at Shelbyville, Illinois, that he is a grandson of Dennis Hanks, the cousin of Abra-



T. B. SHOAFF

Born in 1847 at Greenville, Illinois. Spent his life in the counties of Macon, Edgar, Vermilion and Shelby. Published his first newspaper, "The Boy About Town," in Decatur, Ill., in 1864, from the office of "The Magnet," owned and edited by his father, the late James Shoaff. In 1873, with his father, established "The Gazette," at Paris, Ill., a paper now published by two of his brothers. In 1880 he established "The Leader," at Danville, Ill., and later the "Danville Daily Press." Still later he was one of the founders of "The Danville Daily Democrat," now "The Danville Commercial." In the early winter of 1900 he purchased the paper which he still publishes, "The Shelby County Leader," which his father established in 1840. In 1872 he cast his maiden vote for Horace Greeley, and ever since has vigorously championed the cause of Democracy and that without ever holding office. In 1908 he was presidential elector from the 19th congressional district. In 1910 he made the race as a progressive democrat for state central committeeman.

ham Lincoln's mother, that affiant is of sound and clear mind and light step and is now 82 years of age.

Affiant states that he has for years past been in possession of many of the acts, doings, travels, customs and incidents of historical

value, of the Abraham Lincoln family and the members of the original immigration party which were with the family of Abraham Lincoln when they emigrated from Indiana to Illinois; that many of the original emigration party were relatives of affiant and that he is well versed and informed as to the statements in this affidavit.

Affiant says that John Hanks helped Abraham Lincoln build a log cabin in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, for Abraham Lincoln's father, and that a tiny old-fashioned photograph described as a picture of the cabin Lincoln helped his father build is now in his possession. The picture of John Hanks and Dennis Hanks is shown in this pamphlet.

Affiant further states Harriet Chapman, daughter of Dennis Hanks, is his aunt, and that affiant was present in the year 1913, when Aunt Harriet Chapman made an affidavit as to the Lincoln Way through Illinois in the year 1830, and that one copy was presented to C. M. Thompson, and one was retained by affiant and is still in his possession.

Affiant further says that he has information from Dennis Hanks that he, along with Thomas Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln, worked on the National Road bridge across the Embarrass River at Greenup, Illinois, in the year 1832, which is also stated in Aunt Harriet Chapman's affidavit made in the year 1913.

Affiant also has information from his relatives who were in the Lincoln immigrating party that they crossed the Wabash river opposite Vincennes, to the point called Westport, thence came north and west over the old Palestine, Springfield wagon way, which led in a northwest direction from out of Hutsonville, Illinois, to Greenup, Illinois, at which place they forded the Embarrass River, and then traveled in a northwest direction up to Paradise and on to Macon county, in which county Thomas Lincoln put out a crop with the aid of his son, Abraham, in the year 1830.

Affiant further states that the following year they started back to their old home in Indiana, and upon reaching Paradise settlement in Coles county, that he, Thomas Lincoln, was persuaded to locate there, which he did, and in which neighborhood he remained the balance of his life, and was buried in the Gordon cemetery, which is now called Shiloh cemetery, located about 12 miles north of Greenup, Illinois, west of the Embarrass river.

Affiant further states that the old water mill which was erected at Greenup in 1832, was patronized regularly by Thomas Lincoln, this mill being located at the Palestine road ford at Greenup, Illinois, and—

Affiant further states that it is evident from the conversations he has had with his relatives which made up the immigration party, that there is no doubt in his mind, but that they crossed the Embarrass river at the Greenup ford, and not at McCann's ford, as presumed by some.

I, affiant, hereby state that I have presented to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc., picture cuts of my relatives, namey, to-wit: Dennis Hanks, James Shoaff, Sarah Bush Lin-

coln, First Home of T
Springfield, John Hall
are genuine, and are l
be printed in the Linc
may concern, that pres
efit of this informatio
traveled by the Lincoln
nois in the year 1830.

Subscribed and sworn
D. 1929.

Shoaff

Thomas B. Shoaff of
was willing to make a
Harristown bottoms wa

"I'll swear to it," was
Massachusetts Historical
of The Herald.

Requesting the truth
ciety and had this reply

"I am sorry to say th
exhibit on Boston com
other time. An importa
have found its way into

In reply, Mr. Shoaff
of the Boston City cou
Shoaff of Decatur secu
in Illinois.

"I was 18 years old i
nig my first newspaper
I remember the incident
shipped to Boston. Late
cabin sight to Boston, a
were fashioned into sou
father, and John Hanks

"Grandfather Dennis
wept on seeing the cabin
either June, July or Au
with the cabin.

"The cabin was later
passed out of father's ha
to England and lost in
cabin was exhibited in t
fake."

Mr. Shoaff has a pictu
standing in front of the
it is a true picture.

Mr. Shoaff says while

coln, First Home of Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln, Tomb at Springfield, John Hall Log Cabin, John Hanks, which affiant states are genuine, and are loaned for the purpose of permitting them to be printed in the Lincoln Way for information for all to whom it may concern, that present and future generations may have the benefit of this information, with a view of establishing the true route traveled by the Lincoln party when emigrating from Indiana to Illinois in the year 1830.

Thos. B. Shoaff.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, A. D. 1929.

E. A. Johnston, County Clerk.

Shoaff Swears His Story Is True

Thomas B. Shoaff of Shelbyville told The Herald Tuesday that he was willing to make an affidavit that the Lincoln cabin from the Harristown bottoms was exhibited on Boston Common in 1865.

"I'll swear to it," was Mr. Shoaff's answer to the statement of the Massachusetts Historical society published in the Continental edition of The Herald.

Requesting the truth about the story, The Herald wrote to the Society and had this reply from the librarian, Julius T. Tuttle:

"I am sorry to say that I am unable to find any reference to the exhibit on Boston common of Lincoln's cabin in the '60's or any other time. An important event of that kind, if it happened, would have found its way into the records of this region."

In reply, Mr. Shoaff has invited The Herald to search the records of the Boston City council for the permit that his father, James Shoaff of Decatur secured for the exhibition of Lincoln's first home in Illinois.

"I was 18 years old in 1865," said Mr. Shoaff, "and was publishing my first newspaper, 'The Boy About Town,' the year before. I remember the incident clearly. Father had the logs numbered and shipped to Boston. Later I expressed walnut rails taken from the cabin sight to Boston, and the express charge was \$14. These rails were fashioned into souvenirs and sold. Dennis Hanks, my mother's father, and John Hanks went along with father."

"Grandfather Dennis Hanks has told me many times how people wept on seeing the cabin. It was soon after Lincoln's assassination, either June, July or August, 1865. For several months father was with the cabin."

"The cabin was later shipped to Chicago and there exhibited. It passed out of father's hands and was supposed to have been shipped to England and lost in the passage. Of course, the story that the cabin was exhibited in the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia is a fake."

Mr. Shoaff has a picture of the cabin with Dennis and John Hanks standing in front of the cabin, and on the back the certification that it is a true picture.

Mr. Shoaff says while attending Memorial service at the Shiloh

cemetery in Coles county, on Decoration day, where Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, and his stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston are buried, he met Mrs. Eleanor Gridley, 5844 Harper Avenue, Chicago, who delivered an address, "Lincoln from the Cradle to the Grave," who says she paid \$25 for the same picture which bore the date, 1861. Mr. Shoaff told her that she had been imposed upon, since the picture was not taken until four years later, and that fraud is being practiced by changing the date, 1865 to 1861, and claiming that it was shown on the Boston Common in that year.

"I, Thomas Benton Shoaff, being duly sworn depose and say that the foregoing interview in part, published in the Decatur Herald July 10, 1929, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas Benton Shoaff, Shelbyville, Ill., July 15, 1929.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1929. E. A. Johnston, County Clerk, Shelby County, Ill.—Decatur Herald.

Find Permit to Exhibit Lincoln Cabin on Boston Common

Direct proof, says the Decatur Herald, that Thomas B. Shoaff, Shelbyville editor, was correct in asserting that the original Macon county cabin of Abraham Lincoln was exhibited on Boston Common, Boston, Mass., in 1865, was received Monday by The Herald.

The proof came from William Alcot, librarian of Boston Globe, who searched the official record of the meetings of the Boston Board of Aldermen for the year 1865, and found that license to exhibit the cabin was granted to John Hanks on the 10th day of July, 1865. Enclosed is a copy of the record, proof of the revelations that Mr. Shoaff is right in asserting that the cabin was exhibited on the Commons in 1865, and reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, held at Mechanics' Hall on Monday, the tenth day of July, Anno Domini, 1865"—

"Agreeable to the reports of the Committee on Licenses and Commons, leave was granted to John Hanks to exhibit President Lincoln's original log cabin on Boston Common."

Lincoln Family Moves to Illinois

In the spring of 1830, when Abraham Lincoln was 21 years of age, the Lincoln and Hanks families removed from Spencer county, Ind., to Macon county, Illinois. After a short time, the families of Thomas Lincoln and Dennis Hanks moved to Coles county, Illinois. Their route from Indiana to Illinois is set forth by Harriett Chapman, she having made an affidavit in the year 1913, and T. B. Shoaff of Shelbyville, her nephew, was present at the time. One copy of the affidavit was retained by Mr. T. B. Shoaff and one was given to C. M.

Thompson of the U. S. Mrs. Chapman declared called Westport and membered Palestine she said they crossed reason she remembered coln and Dennis Hanks 1832. Mrs. Chapman possession the sworn

"In 1856," Judge to the open space in Lincoln said: "Here in Illinois; here I stood owned in the world."

The first home of which Lincoln and James miles northwest of Decatur. D on-master in Col. R.

Little did the horse years later a state of foot a movement the little did the town of rustic, in coonskin of gaunt oxen," was the United States.

Decatur in the spring tional Convention for President" and ard, who were candidate coln appointed Chas tary of State.

The nomination of school histories of episode into the campaign

Among the relics ing Rule, made of w River at Greenup, Illinois coln and Thomas Lincoln mementos assembled Springfield, Ill. Up of Abraham Lincoln barrass River at Greenham Lincoln labored March 12, 1881."

Thompson of the University of Illinois. It was in this affidavit that Mrs. Chapman declares that they crossed at Vincennes to a town called Westport and on through Palestine, Ill. She stated she remembered Palestine on account of its having a Bible name. Then she said they crossed the Embarrass river at Greenup, Ill., and the reason she remembered it was Greenup was that later Thomas Lincoln and Dennis Hanks worked on a bridge at Greenup in the year 1832. Mrs. Chapman was the aunt of T. B. Shoaff, who has in his possession the sworn interview.

"In 1856," Judge Henry C. Whitney writes, "Lincoln and I walked to the open space in front of the old court house in Decatur, and Lincoln said: 'Here on this spot, 26 years ago, I made my first halt in Illinois; here I stood, and there our wagon stood, with all that we owned in the world.'"

The first home of the Lincolns in Illinois was a rude log cabin, which Lincoln and John Hanks, a farmer at that time living four miles northwest of Decatur, built on the Sangamon river eight miles west of Decatur. During the civil war, John Hanks served as wagon-master in Col. Richard J. Oglesby's 8th Ill. Regiment.

Little did the horny-handed young Lincoln dream in 1830 that 30 years later a state convention, assembled at Decatur, was to set on foot a movement that would carry him to the White House. And little did the town folk of Decatur dream that this ungainly young rustic, in coonskin cap and bespattered jeans goading his "four yoke of gaunt oxen," would one day become an illustrious President of the United States. It was the Republican State Convention, held in Decatur in the spring of 1860, that pledged its delegates to the National Convention two weeks later at Chicago to vote for "Lincoln for President" and defeating Salmon P. Chase and William H. Seward, who were candidates for the nomination. Later, President Lincoln appointed Chase Secretary of the Treasury, and Seward Secretary of State.

The nomination of Lincoln added a colorful paragraph to the school histories of our land by injecting the famous "rail splitter" episode into the campaign.

Memento of Abraham Lincoln

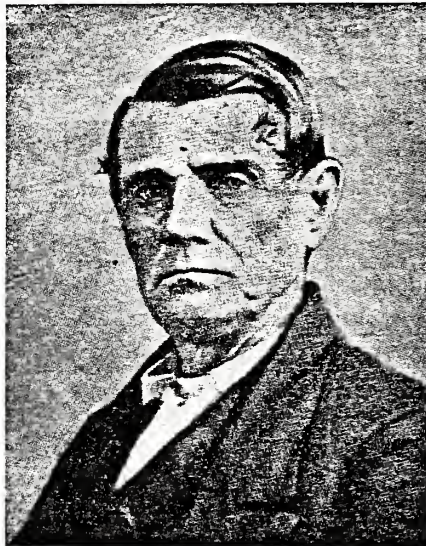
Among the relics and mementos of Abraham Lincoln is a Measuring Rule, made of wood taken from the Bridge across the Embarrass River at Greenup, Ill., built in 1832, and upon which Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, his father, labored. This rule is among the mementos assembled and on exhibition at the Lincoln Tomb, in Springfield, Ill. Upon this rule are the following words: "Memento of Abraham Lincoln. This wood is from the bridge over the Embarrass River at Greenup, Ill., built in 1832, and upon which Abraham Lincoln labored. Presented by Mark Sperry, Greenup, Illinois, March 12, 1881."

Affidavit of Lucinda Chaney

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

Lucinda Chaney, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that she is now and has been for a period of about twenty years past, a resident of the village of Greenup, in said county and state.

That she was born near the present site of Yale, in Jasper Coun-



DENNIS F. HANKS

Dennis F. Hanks was born three miles southeast of Hodgenville in Kentucky, on the 15th day of May, 1799. He died on the 21st day of October, 1892, at the home of his daughter, Nancy Hanks Shoaff, in Paris, Ill., at the age of 93 years. His remains rest in the cemetery at Charleston, Ill. His death was caused by an accident. He had been to the Fair Grounds to attend a celebration held in honor of "Emancipation Day," and while walking home he was run down and mortally injured by a runaway team. Dennis Hanks and Abraham Lincoln were first cousins, lived together until Thomas Lincoln and family moved to Spencer county, Indiana. After a year's residence in Indiana, Mrs. Lincoln, mother of Abraham, died, leaving him an orphan. Some time after the death of his wife, Thomas Lincoln returned to Kentucky and married Sarah Bush Johnson, his second

wife, who was the Thomas Lincoln and daughters, accompanied him taught Abe Lincoln. In due time Dennis Thomas Lincoln, and Hanks, was married Shoaff. After residing Thomas Lincoln and settled on the Decatur, Ill. Here Abraham Lincoln built a year, when he with nois, where Thomas

ty, Illinois, that she all private and public. That she has Illinois, most of her life in northern Illinois Joseph Cohoon, and ham; that her father dian. Affiant further Strickland, now living that affiant is informed when her said old when her said Affiant further affiant, lived in Goose ty, Illinois, when the and that her father saw them when they to Illinois, when the a point now known of where the town had accompanied he they then lived in (then Clark) County berland (also then way back traveled of Greenup (then N or wagon way lead their way home the the Tippet farm, a paring their evening remembers they were father of affiant, Jo were, left his wagon them; that he found that Thomas Lincoln

wife, who was the mother of two daughters by her first husband. Thomas Lincoln after his marriage returned with his wife and her daughters, accompanied by Dennis Hanks, and it was here that Dennis taught Abe Lincoln to read and write.

In due time Dennis Hanks married Miss Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Lincoln, and a daughter born to this union, named Nancy Hanks, was married to James Shoaff, and was the mother of T. B. Shoaff. After residing in Indiana for 16 years, the families of Thomas Lincoln and Dennis Hanks moved to Illinois in the year 1830 and settled on the Sangamon river, near the Whitley mill, west of Decatur, Ill. Here Mr. Hanks and his cousin, John Hanks and Abraham Lincoln built a log cabin and split rails. Dennis remained one year, when he with Thomas Lincoln removed to Coles county, Illinois, where Thomas Lincoln died.

ty, Illinois, that she has forgotten the year of her birth, and that all private and public records of her birth have been lost or destroyed. That she has resided in Coles and Cumberland Counties, Illinois, most of her life, having lived in the State of Wisconsin and in northern Illinois a few years only; that her father's name was Joseph Cohoon, and her mother's maiden name was Rebecca Graham; that her father was a Dutchman and her mother was half Indian. Affiant further states that her youngest daughter, Mrs. Sarah Strickland, now living in Shamrock, Oklahoma, is 61 years old. And that affiant is informed and believes that she (affiant) was 43 years old when her said youngest daughter was born.

Affiant further states that her father's family, including affiant, lived in Goosenest or Gordon's neighborhood, in Coles County, Illinois, when the Thomas Lincoln family first came to this state, and that her father, Joseph Cohoon, (affiant being present) first saw them when they (the Lincolns) were on their way from Indiana to Illinois, when they (the Lincolns) were camping for the night at a point now known as the Tippet farm, located about 2½ miles east of where the town of Bradbury now stands; that she remembers she had accompanied her father, (Joseph Cohoon) on a trip from where they then lived in the Goosenest or Gordon neighborhood in Coles (then Clark) County, Illinois, down into the southern part of Cumberland (also then Clark) County, to get a load of corn, and on the way back traveled along the trail or wagon way leading north out of Greenup (then Natches under the Hill), which was the only trail or wagon way leading north out of Greenup at that time; that on their way home they came upon a company of campers at or near the Tippet farm, as above indicated, who were in the act of preparing their evening meal (it being after sundown), and that she remembers they were baking potatoes, and frying venison; that the father of affiant, Joseph Cahoon, wishing to know who the campers were, left his wagon loaded with corn and went over to interview them; that he found it was Thomas Lincoln, his wife and family; that Thomas Lincoln said to her father that they had come from

the south, with the intention of settling in Illinois; that they had two yoke of oxen, and that affiant's father sold them a bushel of corn, receiving twenty cents for the same; and that affiant and her father drove on home that night; that the next day, as affiant remembers, the Lincolns drove into the Goosenest or Gordon neighborhood, near where affiant's family lived, and stopped at the home of one of the Gordons.

Affiant further states that she is informed and believes that the Lincoln family went on in a northwesterly direction from the neighborhood in which she first met them, as above indicated, and finally located in Macon County, Illinois; that about three or four years thereafter affiant, her father, Joseph Cohoon, and one of the Gordons again met in the neighborhood of where Lerna is now located, and engaged in conversation while sitting on a pile of rails in Mr. Gordon's woods near where affiant's family lived, Thomas Lincoln and family having in the meantime located in that neighborhood; that the conversation turned to the question of a suitable site upon which a log or pole cabin might be built; that affiant's father and Mr. Gordon, helped Thomas Lincoln to select this site, which was a forty acre tract located near where Lerna now is; that the next day after the selection was made, affiant's father, Thomas Lincoln and Mr. Gordon went to the land office at Palestine, Ill., to obtain the necessary entry papers for this forty acres of land, and that in going to Palestine they went south over the same trail they (the Lincolns) had traveled when first coming to Illinois, some three or four years previous, so affiant's father told her many times, again crossing the Embarras River at Greenup, and over the old Palestine road or trail, in a southeasterly direction from Greenup; that as affiant is informed and believes there were no other wagon ways or trails leading out of Greenup to the south except this one; that there was then no National Road, it at that time being only a blazed trail; that in returning from the Palestine land office, where the entry of the above mentioned forty acres of land was effected, they came back the same way; that shortly thereafter Thomas Lincoln engaged neighbors to help cut poles and build the cabin on the said forty acres of land so entered from the Government; that at the time Thomas Lincoln located on this homestead he had two yokes of oxen, and that affiant's father bought from him one yoke of oxen, paying him \$45.00 for them. That shortly after their arrival, affiant, her father Joseph Cohoon and a Mr. Gordon engaged in conversation with the Lincolns; that during the conversation, Thomas Lincoln asked Joseph Cohoon, father of affiant, if he would like a six weeks' job of splitting rails at 50 cents per 100, that affiant remembers of her father relating this incident many times.

Affiant further states that shortly after Thomas Lincoln and family occupied their new homestead that on one occasion Abraham Lincoln visited with them and brought with him a team of mules as a gift to his parents; that when the mules were delivered his father said, "Lord, Lord, son, they are all ears," and that Abe said to his father, "Yes, but they will pull." Affiant remembers that it was aft-

erwards told her by neighborhood of where

Affiant further states that Lincoln at various times doing such work as was tending garden, and her services; that she was on one of his visits that on one occasion to where his father was home. Affiant further states that on the Embarras River at Greenup, afterwards a ferry, and was near where the Thomas Lincoln family located at this point the Palestine land office.

Affiant further states that Thomas Lincoln says that he went into the wagon bed with her.

Witness: James Pottel
Subscribed and sworn to before me
1929.

State of Illinois, County of Macon, Wm. Glenn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is seventy-seven (77) years of age, and that he is a resident of the "Cumb Settlement" mentioned in the National Road running southeasterly from Greenup, near their old homestead, and that he is personally acquainted with the Lincolns, and that he is a resident of the Government Land Office at Palestine, Illinois.

That he is personally acquainted with the Lincolns, and that he is a resident of the Government Land Office at Palestine, Illinois, and that he is a resident of the Government Land Office at Palestine, Illinois, and that he is a resident of the Government Land Office at Palestine, Illinois.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
1929.

Affiant

Laura O. Ewart, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she was born in Macon County, Illinois, adjacent to Greenup, and that she is a resident of the Government Land Office at Palestine, Illinois.

erwards told her by her father, that the mules were bought in the neighborhood of where Neoga now stands.

Affiant further states that she worked for the wife of Thomas Lincoln at various times after they had settled in Coles County, doing such work as was common to that day, such as feeding chickens, tending garden, and other chores, receiving fifty cents a week for her services; that she became acquainted with Abe Lincoln when he was on one of his visits to his father's home, that she remembers that on one occasion she cried to go home, and that Abe led her out to where his father was cutting wood, and that her father took her home. Affiant further states that she knew of no bridge across the Embarras River at Greenup at that time, but that there was a ford, afterwards a ferry, and later a wooden bridge, and that this point was near where the Toledo-Greenup bridge is now located, and that at this point the Palestine Road made contact with the river.

Affiant further states that she has heard both her father and Thomas Lincoln say that in coming to Illinois to locate, water came into the wagon bed while fording the river at Greenup.

Witness: James Potter.

Lucinda Cnaney.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, A. D. 1929.

Fred Wylde, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Wm. Glenn

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

Wm. Glenn, being duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is seventy-seven (77) years old, and that he has spent all his life near Greenup, Cumberland County, Illinois, and that the "Glenn Settlement" mentioned on page 150 in the History of Cumberland County, Illinois, was named after his family, and that the Palestine Road running southeast from Greenup to Palestine, Illinois, passed near their old homestead and was used by the early settlers in going to the Government Land office, located at Palestine, Ill.

That he is personally acquainted with the old trail (Palestine Road), and that he can follow the old trail from Greenup to as far as Bellair, Crawford County, Illinois, and that near Greenup there are two strips of the old road still in use, the balance of the road being changed so as to run on the section lines.

Wm. Glenn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of April, A. D. 1929.

Fred Wylde, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Laura O. Ewart

Greenup, Illinois, April 29, 1929.

Laura O. Ewart, being duly sworn upon her oath deposes and says that she was born in May, 1842, in a log cabin on the Havens farm, adjacent to Greenup, Illinois, and has heard a Mr. Fisher say that

Thomas Lincoln, when immigrating to Illinois, came by way of Westport, opposite Vincennes, crossed there, and that they came from Westport to Greenup and crossed the Embarras River at the old ford near where the Old Water Mill was located in 1832.

This is the way I have traced it, and are my conclusions.

Affiant states that her father was married in Natches under the Hill, now Greenup, Illinois. Affiant's father was A. K. Bosworth, who immigrated from Washington, D. C., to Illinois when a boy yet under age. Affiant further states that U. F. Linder, who was the first Attorney General of Illinois, accompanied many times with Abraham Lincoln, made this circuit, Greenup being the first county seat of Cumberland County, and that they held Court in an old log cabin consisting of one large room, and that U. F. Linder would stay all night at Mr. A. K. Bosworth's, who was County Clerk at that time, and Abraham Lincoln would stay at Dr. James Ewart's.

Most of this information was heard from old Dr. Ewart's wife, Charlotte Ewart, and also others who accompanied Abraham Lincoln on the Greenup circuit at different times, viz., Judge Schofield, Judge Constable, Judge Harlan. This all happened several years before the Lincoln and Douglas debates. Affiant further states that her daughter, who is now living, has a coverlet or bed spread, which was used on the bed in which Abraham Lincoln slept when stopping at Greenup, and that this coverlet was given her by her mother-in-law, Charlotte Ewart, for a wedding present, and later that affiant gave this coverlet to her daughter, Mrs. S. L. Levering, who now resides at Terre Haute, Indiana, and who, at this time, has same in her possession, and up to the present time refuses to loan it.

Affiant further states that as she traces the immigration of Abraham Lincoln, there was no other road leading through Greenup, at the time the Lincolns immigrated but the Old Palestine Road, and that the Old Mill Road ford crossing was the main wagon way leading north out of Greenup for several years thereafter, and that this ford was located a little east of the present Toledo-Greenup bridge.

Laura O. Ewart.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of April, A. D. 1929.

Fred Wylde, Notary Public.

Affidavit of William Chester Jones

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

William Chester Jones, being duly sworn, upon oath says that he was born on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1847, on a farm about six miles north of Greenup, Cumberland County, Illinois, and was a Civil War veteran from November, 1862, and served two years and three months. Affiant further says that his father, William Jones, was a pioneer settler in said County, and immigrated from Kentucky while yet a single man and was also one of the first surveyors of Cumberland County.

Affiant further says that he has often heard his father say, when

in conversation with o
colns immigrated to I
camped a day or two b
Hall of Greenup now
heard his father say th
rass River at Greenup

Witnesses: E. J. Banc
Subscribed and sworn
1929.

Aff

State of Illinois, Cumb

Charles E. Hicks, be
says that his age is fift
at Greenup, Illinois, and
about twenty years ago.
on his way to Charlesto
on the old Palestine Tra
when he reached the E
Water Mill, he found th
some one called to him
Ellis Hicks found the p
Eden, Abraham Lincoln
horseback and that they
nois. This was in the e
above four persons had
over the Palestine Trail
ton on the west side of
heard, many a time, his
Trail. Ellis Hicks died

Subscribed and sworn

Aff

State of Illinois, Cumb

Fred Wylde, being d
that he is 43 years of a
now deceased. That his
dence in Greenup in the
in the business of farmi
Illinois, and was well a
years prior to 1866. A
him at various times his

in conversation with old people during his lifetime, that when Lincolns immigrated to Illinois they came by the Palestine trail and camped a day or two by a log cabin that stood near where the Town Hall of Greenup now stands. Affiant further says that he has heard his father say that he worked on a bridge across the Embarras River at Greenup with Thomas Lincoln and Dennis Hanks.

William Chester Jones.

Witnesses: E. J. Bancroft, Arthur Jobe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1929.

John L. Carr, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Charles E. Hicks

Greenup, Illinois, April 25, 1929.

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

Charles E. Hicks, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says that his age is fifty-seven years past, and that he is now living at Greenup, Illinois, and further states, that he heard his father say about twenty years ago, that while affiant's father, Ellis Hicks, was on his way to Charleston from Jasper County, he entered Greenup on the old Palestine Trail, and that he was on horse back, and that when he reached the Embarras River ford, located near the Old Water Mill, he found the river had risen; when he started to cross, some one called to him to wait until they were across, and the said Ellis Hicks found the party to be the following persons: John R. Eden, Abraham Lincoln, Judge Schofield and O. B. Ficklin, all on horseback and that they all proceeded together to Charleston, Illinois. This was in the early fifties. Affiant further states that the above four persons had been to Vincennes and that they returned over the Palestine Trail to Greenup ford, thence north to Charleston on the west side of the river; and affiant further states that he heard, many a time, his father call the Palestine Road the Lincoln Trail. Ellis Hicks died October 17, 1912, born March 2, 1832.

Charles E. Hicks.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1929.

Nett Hibben, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Fred Wylde

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

Fred Wylde, being duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is 43 years of age, and that he is the son of Wm. Wylde, now deceased. That his father began to make his permanent residence in Greenup in the year A. D. 1866, prior to that time he was in the business of farming, and buying and selling cattle at Toledo, Illinois, and was well acquainted in Greenup and vicinity several years prior to 1866. Affiant states that his father has related to him at various times his experiences of the early days in this vicini-

ty, some of them pertaining to buying cattle in Crawford county, Illinois, and driving them over the Palestine road to Greenup, crossing the river at that point and taking them on to Toledo, Illinois. The Palestine Road was a wagon trail, that according to legal descriptions of real estate in Cumberland County, originated at the Embarras River and ran in a southeasterly direction to the Village of Palestine, Illinois, where a Government Land office was operated. This road was just a trail across the country, laid out without regard to section lines, and was used first by the early settlers going to Palestine, Illinois, to see about entering real estate from the Government. The affiant is now the part owner of two tracts of land, across which the Palestine road once ran, but which was later abandoned so that the roads could be placed on section lines, one of the tracts of land being located about two miles southeast of Greenup, and the other is where the said road crossed the Embarras river at Greenup, Illinois, at a point about 400 feet north of the present Toledo-Greenup bridge, and on each of these tracts of land are the old scars that the road left when abandoned. The affiant further states that his father, after his arrival in Greenup, took up the profession of real estate surveyor and spent years at this kind of work during the early development of Cumberland County, and was in a position to well know all the above facts.

Fred Wylde.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of April, A. D. 1929.
M. S. Coleman, Notary Public.

Statement of James L. Ryan

(Historian of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Assn., Inc.)

I was born Nov. 2, 1848, in the northern part of Cumberland county, one and one-half miles above the Sconce Bend. My father, Milton G. Ryan, owned the farm lying on the Embarrass river, on which I was born and grew to manhood. On reaching maturity I taught school in the neighborhood and thus earned money to attend law school at the University of Michigan in 1870-1871. I returned to my native county and continued my law studies at Toledo, then Prairie City, the county seat. I taught school at Diona in the winter of 1872-1873, and located in Greenup as a lawyer May 1, 1873, where I resided during my public life. I utilized the opportunities I had on locating in Greenup by conversing with many of the old citizens who possessed many of the traditions and facts about the Thomas Lincoln itinerary through the county, and the visits of his distinguished son, Abraham Lincoln, as a lawyer, to Greenup, after it had become the county seat of the then new county of Cumberland. At an early term of the circuit court held by Judge Wilson, the well-known case of Sig Luster was brought to the court at Greenup, on change of venue from Coles county. It was a case charging an assault to murder with a knife. Abraham Lincoln and O. B. Ficklin were Luster's attorneys, and Alvin Kitchel, district

attorney, prosecuted.
jurors who sat in this

In 1858, when the
of these discussions
year. The notoriety
citizens (who knew L
my father speak of L
observed it in the Lu
also well acquainted
Farmington, in or nea
state the traditions o
humble ox-cart and c
riving at Greenup ov
north up through Cum
as Lincoln settled in
county.

These traditions, as
related to me by the
I located in Greenup.
Bosworth, who was o
county, came to my
key, weighing about
said it was left in his
seat to Prairie City
first jail key to the
client. It is a key to
a horseshoe, and lock
forth in minute acco
court there. He stat
ment of court, after t
the Embarrass River,
took a swim in the ri

The old abutments
were made of soft st
above mentioned, seve
knife, nail, or some o
a column of one of t
William Wilson (the j
Kitchell the fourth, S
O. B. Ficklin the seve
told Bosworth it must
surely was ingenious
amine it. The style
were accurate. I was
ty to read at the Cen
and I related the fac
at the celebration. It
was there but the st
Bright, John Hazelw
there swimming on o

attorney, prosecuted. My father, Milton G. Ryan, was one of the jurors who sat in this trial.

In 1858, when the Lincoln-Douglas debates were being held, one of these discussions was held in Charleston. I was in my tenth year. The notoriety given these men by these debates put our older citizens (who knew Lincoln) to talking. Since then, I often heard my father speak of Lincoln, describing his peculiar eloquence as he observed it in the Luster trial. He loved to talk about it. He was also well acquainted with Thomas Lincoln when he lived near old Farmington, in or near Goose Nest Prairie. I have often heard him state the traditions of how the Lincoln family came here in their humble ox-cart and crossed the Embarras River near Greenup, arriving at Greenup over the old Palestine trail, and going thence north up through Cumberland (then Clark) county, to where Thomas Lincoln settled in Macon county, he afterwards locating in Coles county.

These traditions, as related by him, corresponded with those as related to me by the old settlers, several of whom were living when I located in Greenup. Soon after my location in Greenup, A. K. Bosworth, who was one of the early county clerks of Cumberland county, came to my office and presented me with a large copper key, weighing about one-half pound, to use as a paper weight. He said it was left in his hands shortly after the removal of the county seat to Prairie City (now Toledo) in the year 1856, that it was the first jail key to the county, and turned on Sig Lustre, Lincoln's client. It is a key to a huge padlock, which was as big in outline as a horseshoe, and locked a log jail. He (Bosworth) then launched forth in minute accounts of Lincoln and the men who attended court there. He stated, among other things, that at the adjournment of court, after the Sig Luster trial, the Court and bar went to the Embarras River, on the National Road (then a trail), and all took a swim in the river, like a gang of boys.

The old abutments to the first bridge across the Embarrass river were made of soft stone, and at the close of the swimming spree, above mentioned, several of these distinguished men, by means of a knife, nail, or some other hard substance, scratched their names on a column of one of these abutments. U. F. Linder was the first, William Wilson (the judge) was the second, A. Lincoln the third, A. Kitchell the fourth, S. A. Douglas the fifth, R. J. Oglesby the sixth, O. B. Ficklin the seventh, and the 8th and 9th I have forgotten. I told Bosworth it must be a forgery, and he replied: "If a forgery it surely was ingenious. Examine it when you are there." I did examine it. The style of signatures, which I had previously studied, were accurate. I was called to write a historic sketch of the county to read at the Centennial Fourth of July celebration at Greenup, and I related the facts about this stone in the paper which I read at the celebration. It caused several to go there and see. The hole was there but the stone was gone. Later, three boys, viz., Jont Bright, John Hazelwood and Frank Robinson, related that while there swimming on one occasion a stranger came with a buggy and

crowbar, pried it out and took it away, saying that he was going to send it to a memorial hall in Philadelphia. In the paper referred to, I wrote facts and names of jurors in the Luster case, having obtained the data from an inspection of the records of the trial, which records were destroyed by fire when the court house at Toledo burned in the year 1885. This record confirmed the statements which I heard my father make.

I was a member of the 31st General Assembly of Illinois, and had a seat by the side of Hon. O. B. Ficklin. This session was held in the year 1879. At this session Ficklin was 72 years of age, and loved to speak of Douglas, Lincoln, Linder, John Logan, father of John A. Logan, and other men who rose to eminence, and who were members of the General Assembly from 1836 to 1840, Ficklin himself having been a member of the 11th General Assembly in 1838-1840, Lincoln having also been a member during that session. Many conversations did I have with Mr. Ficklin in 1879 about his memories of Lincoln, and those rehearsals corroborated many things stated in the affidavits of Mrs. Laura Ewart, H. C. Freeland, W. R. Gilbert, J. S. Rue, and William Glenn as to the old Palestine Trail leading to Greenup, and thence in a northwesterly direction and that it was commonly referred to as the Lincoln Trail.

It will be remembered that Ficklin was first elected to the General Assembly from Wabash County in 1834, and that he was in a position to gain much of his knowledge concerning Lincoln at first hand. He (Ficklin) was a man of great memory and greedy for knowledge about men of note, and he never wearied in asking questions about them. He never forgot, and when such folks were mentioned he could tell all about them. He knew the men he had sat in the Legislature and in Congress with, and the lawyers he had met in courts. I never met a man who knew so much about the public men of his day as did O. B. Ficklin.

My father made at least two trips to Palestine to enter land and he traveled over this old Palestine Trail, because he said there was no other road, and it was poor enough. He had the traditions, as did Ficklin and the above-named affiants, all of whom are credible men and women, and highly worthy of belief.

In October, 1865, (as I now remember) my brother, Wm. L. Ryan, John N. Gill, a cousin, and myself, rode horseback to visit some relatives who resided in and near Palestine—the Steels, Kitchells, J. C. Allen and Thomas Gill. Judge J. C. Allen then resided in Palestine, as did all the others except Mr. Gill. Our trip down there from Cumberland county was along what was known as the Palestine Trail, from Greenup, through Bellair, and Hutsonville. The greater part of the road at that time was through woods, over and along uncultivated lands, across unbridged creeks, and from many indications showed considerable age, thus forcing the conclusion and making it easy to believe that it was the old Palestine Trail over which the Lincolns traveled in coming to this state. I am now a resident of Charleston, Ill., having resided in Greenup until Oct. 1, 1927. I practiced law until 1891, when I became a min-

ister. Now retired. T
1929.

State of Illinois, Cum
John S. Beals, being
years of age, and a
that affiant's father,
80 years, having been
father say many times
had with Thomas Lin
ed that in coming to I
ily) traveled what wa
point opposite Vincen
crossed the Embarras
through Cumberland
of where Trilla now
neighborhood, but th
Macon county; that
the Trilla neighborho
came to this state, an
back to Coles County
lived in the vicinity of

Subscribed and sworn
1929.

State of Illinois, Cum
Flavius Tossey, being
years of age, and has
about the year 1868 h
Democrat, then public
county; that he remem
uncle of Abraham Lin
panied by Miles Moore
duced to affiant; that
fiat and the said De
Hanks stated that he
Embarrass River at C
year 1832, being the f
Affiant further states
in the Village of Tole

Subscribed and sworn
1929.

ister. Now retired. This statement is made this 6th day of April, 1929.
James L. Ryan.

Affidavit of John S. Beals

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

John S. Beals, being duly sworn, upon oath states, that he is 63 years of age, and a resident of Toledo, in said County and State; that affiant's father, Levi F. Beals, died about Nov. 1, 1897, aged 80 years, having been born in the year 1817; that affiant heard his father say many times that in conversations he (his father) had had with Thomas Lincoln and A. Lincoln, father and son, they stated that in coming to Illinois in the year 1830 they (the Lincoln family) traveled what was then known as the Palestine Trail from a point opposite Vincennes, Ind., to Greenup, Ill., and that there they crossed the Embarrass River and came north or northwesterly up through Cumberland County to Coles County, in the neighborhood of where Trilla now is, they having considered settling in that neighborhood, but that they finally went on north and settled in Macon county; that affiant's father and family were residents of the Trilla neighborhood about four years after the Lincolns first came to this state, and that when Thomas Lincoln and family came back to Coles County from Macon County in the year 1832 they lived in the vicinity of affiant's father and family several years.

John S. Beals.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D. 1929.
Chas. M. Connor, Notary Public.

Affidavit of Flavius Tossey

State of Illinois, Cumberland County—ss.

Flavius Tossey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 81 years of age, and has been a resident of said county since 1852; that about the year 1868 he was editor and publisher of the Cumberland Democrat, then published in Prairie City (now Toledo) in said county; that he remembers that in the year 1868, one Dennis Hanks, uncle of Abraham Lincoln, called at his (affiant's) office, accompanied by Miles Moore, by whom the said Dennis Hanks was introduced to affiant; that in the course of the conversation between affiant and the said Dennis Hanks on that occasion the said Dennis Hanks stated that he helped work on a wooden bridge across the Embarrass River at Greenup, along the National Road, about the year 1832, being the first bridge built across the river at that place. Affiant further states that he has been a practicing attorney at law in the Village of Toledo ever since the year 1878.

Flavius Tossey.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1929.
Chas. M. Connor, Notary Public.

**Resolution Passed and Approved by the Board of Supervisors of
Cumberland County, Illinois**

Whereas, according to the best information obtainable, in the year 1830 there were only three wagon ways in the territory now known as Cumberland County, namely: one wagon way leading north on the west side of the Embarrass River and then northwest to Johnstown, Ill., one from Greenup west to Woodbury, Ill., thence north to Johnstown, Ill., and the third from Greenup to the Palestine Government Land Office, which road ran in a southeasterly direction from Greenup, Ill., passing about one mile to the south of where Hazel Dell now stands, and thence southeast to Quaker Lane, on through Hutsonville to Palestine, Ill., and

Whereas, according to the history of Cumberland County, all wagon ways at that time were nearly straight (as near as possible) wagon ways, or wagon trails from one point of interest to another, and as the first mill erected in what is now Cumberland county was installed at Johnstown, Ill., in the year 1828, owned by a John Tully, which mill was the only mill in this section at that time, until another mill was erected on the Embarrass River at Greenup, Ill., in 1832, which mill Thomas Lincoln regularly patronized, and

Whereas, when the Thomas Lincoln family and party were emigrating in the year 1830 from Indiana to Illinois, according to affidavits, camped one night along the old Palestine wagon way at a point near where Hazel Dell, Ill., now stands, and camped the following two nights along the old Palestine wagon way at a point which is now the Greenup, Ill., Public Square, and camped the following night along the wagon way which led north out of Greenup on the west side of the Embarrass River, at a point known as the Tippet farm; and

Whereas, the affidavits of Harriett Chapman, Lucinda Chaney, Laura O. Ewart, Chester Jones, W. R. Gilbert, Rev. James L. Ryan, John D. Beals and others, all support the facts as set forth above;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Cumberland County, that we approve, and adopt the route of the Thomas Lincoln family, which is sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc., as being the true route taken by the Thomas Lincoln family in the year 1830 when emigrating from Indiana to Illinois, namely, from Shiloh cemetery and the last homestead of Thomas Lincoln, south, passing Toledo to the east two miles, to hard road route No. 131, thence crossing the Embarrass River at or near the Toledo-Greenup bridge, thence southeasterly, following the old Palestine wagon way, as near as practicable, passing through or near Hazel Dell, thence southeasterly toward Quaker Lane in Crawford County, this being the route approved through Cumberland County.

This 10th day of September, A. D. 1929.

W. F. Thompson, Chairman; Ed Connor, Allen Cutright, E. B. Cutts, R. R. Loveall, Wm. Fearday, John E. Sharp, Fred Wetherholt, Supervisors.

**Extracts from History of
Battles**

In 1817 Congress approved National Highway from Vandalia, Illinois, to St. Louis, Mo.

Subsequent administration construction through Cumberland county about 1830 (See page 97.)

The road (National Highway) was performed on this time, Wm. C. Greenup.



LOG CABIN

The above log cabin was built by Dennis Hanks in 1830. It was near the Sangamon river. Dennis Hanks are standing in front of it.

Extracts from History of Cumberland County, Published by F. A. Battey & Co., Chicago, 1884.

In 1817 Congress appropriated money for the construction of a National Highway from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, Virginia.

Subsequent administrations, with less legal qualms, completed its construction through Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Vandalia, Illinois, to St. Louis. This road was constructed through Cumberland county about 1832, and became a famous stage route. (See page 97.)

The road (National Road) had been surveyed before this, but no work was performed on it here (Cumberland County) until about this time. Wm. C. Greenup had been connected with the engineer



LOG CABIN BUILT BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The above log cabin was built by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks in 1830. It was the first home of Lincoln in Illinois, located near the Sangamon river eight miles west of Decatur. John and Dennis Hanks are standing in front of the cabin.

corps that laid out the road, and subsequently, in company with Joseph Barbour, took a contract to construct the bridge, at or near the village which bears his name.

About the year 1833, George Henson and David Henson, with Jack Houtchins, cut out the National Road through this County (Cumberland) and settled at Woodbury. See page 113.

Until about the year 1825 the natives were in full possession of the territory of Cumberland County. (See page 111).

Indeed the squatter and hunter who constituted the advance line of the permanent settlement was here before, and from 1820 to 1830 this region was a common hunting ground for both the white and red man.

It is difficult at this time to ascertain who first made the permanent settlement here. It is probable, however, that John Tully was the original pioneer in the territory now embraced within the limits of Cumberland County. In the year 1828 he moved to the site of Johnstown, Ill., in Cottonwood township, for the purpose of establishing a still and grist mill. He first built a still house in the edge of the timber, and in 1829 built a small log water mill. See page 112.

Early in this year, ——— Hunt, with his two sons-in-law, Henry Lance and Purcel, settled in the vicinity of Tully. This family came from Indiana. A little later, in 1829, the families of Levi and David Beals were added to the settlement.

In the fall of 1829, a settlement was formed on the Embarrass near Sconce Bend. James Gill, a native of Kentucky, and one of the occupants of old Fort La Mott, at Palestine, in Crawford County, came here. See page 112.

Henson Bright was an early settler on the Embarrass River between the settlement at Sconce Bend and Greenup. He was a native of Kentucky, and one of the families in the fort at Palestine; he came to Cumberland County about 1830. Henry Nees, a native of Tennessee, was another of the occupants of the fort, and came here about the same time.

In 1843 when Cumberland County was formed, there were about 2000 inhabitants. The early settlements were all made in some point of timber, at Muddy Point, Sconce Bend, Nees Ford, Greenup, Woodbury and Bear Creek, thus encircling the central part of the county. See page 114.

In 1832 a good mill was established at Greenup. Page 117.

The Cumberland or National Road was laid out about the time, or before, of the earliest settlement here. It was subsequently completed sufficient for general travel as early as 1832. This was of great influence upon the community, bringing, as it did, persons from all parts of the older settled portions of the East in contact with the community settled in the southern part of the county. From this road, at different points, the early roads led back on either side to the remoter settlements. Of the earliest wagon-ways in Cumberland County, scarcely more than trails, one led from Greenup to the Johnstown settlement; another led from Woodbury to Johnstown, and a third led from Greenup to the Glenn settlement, in

Coles (now Cumberland)

Of the earliest wagon trails, one led from other led from Woodbury to the Glenn settlement was on the Palestine. See Glenn at

Greenup at this time, what is now Cumberland

The old Palestine road through the Glenn settlement from Greenup to the G

The county seat was Toledo) in 1855. See

The first circuit court sided over by Honorable

The grand jurors that convened, presented a view the time they were transferred as a Presbyterian deacon, posed, they would straddle in the harmless but scientific

An old log school house and in justice and respect it must be said that suit impartially dealt out, and ly advocated in the old stone structure. See p

Some of the attorneys since attained great celebrity. One case in particular notorious "Lustre" case venue from Coles county

The charge against Lustre with intent to murder. Lincoln and O. B. Fick Kitchell.

Lustre was convicted, afterward pardoned by (See also affidavit of J

(In view of all the attorneys, Lucinda Chaney, O. B. Fick of Hazel Dell, Ill., Lincoln Memorial High roborative as regards the

There were no other settlements in Greenup over at that time from Greenup, Ill., then government land office at Chaney, now living, sta

Coles (now Cumberland) County, by way of "Cutwood Gap."

Of the earliest wagon ways in Cumberland County, scarcely more than trails, one led from Greenup to the Johnstown settlement; another led from Woodbury to Johnstown, and a third led from Greenup to the Glenn settlement in Coles County. (The Glenn settlement was on the Palestine Road at that time, and is the road referred to. See Glenn affidavit.) See page 150.

Greenup at this time, 1830, was called Natches under the Hill, and what is now Cumberland County was Coles County at this time.

The old Palestine road which led from Greenup, Ill., in 1830 through the Glenn settlement was the old Palestine Road which led from Greenup to the Government land office at Palestine, Ill.

The county seat was moved from Greenup to Prairie City (now Toledo) in 1855. See page 147.

The first circuit court was held in the village of Greenup and presided over by Honorable William Wilson. See page 140.

The grand jurors that served in this court, it is reported, when convened, presented a very grotesque and novel appearance. During the time they were transacting business they were as sanctimonious as a Presbyterian deacon, but as soon as an interval of leisure interposed, they would straddle their oaken benches in pairs, and engage in the harmless but scientific game of "mumble peg." See page 140.

An old log school house was converted into a temple of justice, and in justice and respect to the officials and attorneys of that day, it must be said that suits were as hotly contested, law and equity as impartially dealt out, and the cause of the client as ably and earnestly advocated in the old school house, as though it had been a costly stone structure. See page 140.

Some of the attorneys who attended court in this building have since attained great celebrity. Among others was Abraham Lincoln. One case in particular in which Mr. Lincoln participated was the notorious "Lustre" case, which was brought here on a change of venue from Coles county.

The charge against Lustre was an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to murder. Lustre was ably and earnestly defended by Lincoln and O. B. Ficklin, and prosecuted by State's Attorney Kitchell.

Lustre was convicted, but through the efforts of his counsel, was afterward pardoned by the Governor, on petition. See page 141. (See also affidavit of James L. Ryan.)

(In view of all the above facts, the affidavits of Harriett Chapman, Lucinda Chaney, Chester Jones, Laura O. Ewart and Mr. Gilbert of Hazel Dell, Ill., and others in possession of The Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Assn., Inc., are noteworthy and corroborative as regards the only wagon ways in the year 1830.

There were no other roads in the year 1830 that they could get to Greenup over at that time except the old Palestine Road which ran from Greenup, Ill., then called Natches under the Hill, to the Government land office at Palestine, Ill., which was the route Lucinda Chaney, now living, states that her father, along with one of the

Gordons, went with Thomas Lincoln from their claim near Lerna, Illinois, and traversed over the old Palestine road from Greenup, Ill., to the land office at Palestine, Ill. Lucinda Chaney also states that she lived in Goosenest at the time Thomas Lincoln immigrated to Illinois in 1830 and met them while camping near the Tippet farm when they were on their way to Macon County, and when they returned in the Goosenest neighborhood that Thomas Lincoln, her father, and one of the Gordons accompanied him to Palestine to get the entry papers for 40 acres of land. See affidavit of Lucinda Chaney.)

Proof of Greenup-Palestine Road

Some time in the latter part of 1853 Captain Edward Talbott built what is now called the "Cumberland Mills." They are situated on the St. L., V. & T. H. R. R., at the point where the Greenup and Palestine road crosses the railroad in the south part of town. See Cumberland History, Page 208. Read also Page 206 regarding A. K. Bosworth, U. F. Linder and Abraham Lincoln. Read also Page 204.

THE LINCOLN WAY

The Lincoln Way through Illinois is the route traveled by the Lincolns in their immigration from Indiana to Macon county, Illinois, in the year 1830, leaving their home in Spencer county, Indiana, about March 1st.

On entering Illinois the Lincoln party came to Vincennes, Indiana, at which place Abraham Lincoln saw for the first time a printing press, and it was at this place that he first saw an American Indian; then crossing the Wabash river to the Illinois side at Westport, opposite Vincennes, they came up the river road to Palestine, Ill., where the government land office was located. The Lincolns stopped here a short time and observed a juggler performing sleight-of-hand tricks, which amused Abraham very much.

From Palestine they traveled northerly over the old state road to Hutsonville, then continuing north about two miles to what is now known as Quaker Lane, which lane runs east and west. This lane entered a wagon way which led in a northwesterly direction to the proposed national road at Greenup, Ill., this being the route the Lincolns traveled from Palestine to Greenup.

When leaving Hutsonville, traveling over what was known in Cumberland county to be the Old Palestine road, they stopped and stayed overnight with W. R. Gilbert, who then lived adjoining the Greenup-Palestine road at a point in the southeast corner of Cumberland county near where Hazel Dell is now located. The old Palestine road ran (year 1830) about one mile south of Hazel Dell. The next day Thomas Lincoln party continued their journey to the northwest, and after crossing Range creek they had a break down, and

upon reaching Greenup, they camped at the blacksmith's place in 1830. At this place they built by a log cabin at the time located near the town of Greenup. The Lincoln party crossed the old Palestine road to Macon County at a ford, which was located where the Toledo-Gre



THE

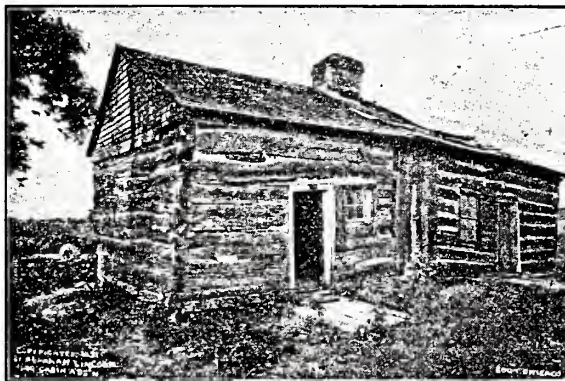
The John Hall log cabin in Illinois, where Lincoln's

131. When fording the river they found a good water place (see County history.) They built this mill after they reached their first home in C

After crossing the river they traveled northwesterly and arrived at an entrance to the Macon County east of where Bradb's settlement was. For their evening meal they

The following day they reached the settlement. They traveled with the Gordons and arrived in Macon County

upon reaching Greenup, it is said that they had their wagons repaired at the blacksmith shop which was located there at that time, 1830. At this place Thomas Lincoln and party of 13 people camped by a log cabin at the side of the old Palestine road, which point is located near the town house in the public square. From here the Lincoln party crossed the proposed National road, continuing over the old Palestine road to the Embarrass river, at which place there was a ford, which was located about 300 feet east and up the river from where the Toledo-Greenup bridge is at present located on Route



THE JOHN HALL LOG CABIN

The John Hall log cabin, "Goose Nest Prairie," Coles County, Illinois, where Lincoln's stepmother lived and died.

131. When fording the river, water ran in the wagon beds. At this point a good water mill was erected in 1832. (See Cumberland County history.) The Thomas Lincoln family regularly patronized this mill after they had moved from their Macon county home to their first home in Coles County.

After crossing the river at Greenup, they continued on their journey northwesterly and then north, and camped the following night at an entrance to the Tippet farm, this point being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of where Bradbury now stands. They arrived after sundown. For their evening meal they had fried venison and baked potatoes.

The following day they continued on their journey through Paradise settlement. Traveling through this settlement they conversed with the Gordans and Cohoons, then went in a northwesterly direction to Macon County.

After farming in Macon county in 1830 with the aid of his son, Abraham, Thomas Lincoln became very much dissatisfied and discouraged and decided to return to his Indiana home. On their way back to Indiana, they again entered the Paradise neighborhood and talked with some acquaintances they had met the previous year, and were induced to locate there, which they did.

It is well known by the citizens of Cumberland county as well as citizens of Lerna, Ill., that this route is the Thomas Lincoln Trail as it has been pointed out. Mr. Sumerlin, editor of The Lerna Eagle, in a speech made some three years ago at the Toledo public hearing for Route 131, implored the Department of Public Works and Buildings to build Route 131 from Route 25 east through Lerna, Ill., then past the Shiloh cemetery and Lincoln home and on south, passing Toledo, and on to Greenup, and extending through the entire of Cumberland County, which route, he said, would be popularly known as the Thomas Lincoln Trail, which would be only one link in the proposed Lincoln National Memorial Highway which in a very short time would be destined to become the most popular highway in the world. (See copy of Mr. Sumerlin's speech.)

The Greenup Bridge

We herewith submit a report on the "Lincoln Way" investigation which was voluntarily undertaken, beginning in March, 1929, and ending August 20, 1929, by the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc., as up to this time there had been no investigation whatever made of certain portions of the original route from Indiana to Illinois, especially in Cumberland County, south of the Shiloh cemetery. During our investigation, we have been unable to locate any person who has any knowledge of anyone heretofore making, or seeking, any information as to the route the Thomas Lincoln family traveled when immigrating to Illinois from Indiana in the year of 1830, in the section mentioned above.

A map of the Lincoln Way, as originally marked, appeared in the Decatur Review as late as February, 1929, conforming to the traditions and legends handed down to the people of this vicinity, and resulting in the inactivity of the people of this section. When it was learned that certain individuals to the north of us were endeavoring to switch the route to the east of the Shiloh cemetery, this action immediately aroused the feeling which has always existed as to the Lincoln Way, as it has always been handed down that the crossing at the ford at Greenup was the place of crossing the Embarrass river and not at the McCann Ford, and to substantiate this fact, in reviewing the affidavit of Harriett Chapman, daughter of Dennis Hanks, and an aunt of T. B. Shoaff, she insists that they crossed the river at Greenup, and the fact that Dennis Hanks and Thomas Lincoln worked on the bridge across the National road in the year 1832 caused her to remember their crossing place, and Mrs.

Chapman, being one of remembers correctly.

Therefore, we believe mind any other bridge

Then again in the year thought of, our pioneer Sperry, presented a map field, on which is inserted made from the timber on in the year of 1830. book of information was

The foregoing facts of L. Emmerson, and the taken by the Thomas Lincoln year 1830, are offered any doubts as to the truth

The Abraham Lincoln

HELPED ABRAHAM

John Hanks, cousin of Thomas Lincoln, could build the log cabin

Chapman, being one of the Lincoln party when immigrating, surely remembers correctly.

Therefore, we believe that Harriett Chapman never had in her mind any other bridge than at Greenup which was built in 1832.

Then again in the year 1881, before any memorial road was even thought of, our pioneer settler of Cumberland County, a Mr. Mark Sperry, presented a measuring rule to the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield, on which is inscribed the following memento: "This rule was made from the timber in the bridge that Abraham Lincoln labored on in the year of 1832 at Greenup, Ill." Other affidavits in this book of information will bear on this point.

The foregoing facts we submit to your Excellency, Governor Louis L. Emmerson, and the Highway Department, concerning the route taken by the Thomas Lincoln party in immigrating to Illinois in the year 1830, are offered in the hope that they will serve to clarify any doubts as to the true route.

The Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc.



HELPED ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO BUILD CABIN

John Hanks, cousin to Dennis Hanks, who helped Abraham Lincoln build the log cabin 8 miles west of Decatur, Ill., in the year

1830. "Uncle John" died on his farm near Decatur, July 1, 1889, age 87 years, four months and 22 days. It was Mr. Hanks that urged the Lincolns to move to Macon county, having preceded them into Illinois.

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN

"All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother, blessings on her memory."

These are the words with which Abraham Lincoln memorialized his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and today his nation generally accepts his judgment of her and is beginning to show an eagerness to know about and honor her. The world has decided that Abraham Lincoln is not only the greatest American yet produced, but one of the towering figures in the history of the human race, and he says that he is great because of the mother who produced him. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to our national life that we pay tribute to this remarkable mother of a great son.

It is difficult to find out what she was like for she lived in pioneer times when facts were meagerly recorded and records carelessly kept, but when a man or a woman with a heroic personality is born in a country, even if it is a wilderness, the song and story of tradition pass down facts about them by word of mouth and keep them alive in the annals of their time. We know that Nancy Hanks was tall and strong and brilliant of mind, with an invincible courage and energy which made her one of Elizabethtown's best-known citizens. She was an orphan, with no money, and she took care of herself from her childhood.

SARAH BUSH

The second wife of Thomas Lincoln, the second mother of Abraham Lincoln, was Sarah Bush Johnson, whose grave has waited 55 years for the monument erected by the Lion's Club of Mattoon, and two years later, the Lion's Club of Danville, placed foot marker at the grave.

But a monument has already been erected for her in the memory of those who knew of her influence upon Abraham Lincoln. She encouraged his love of learning, though she had none of it herself. She nurtured him in the simple virtues which she knew and practiced. She came to the home where the children, Abraham and his sister, and where their cousin, Dennis F. Hanks, lived, and she washed and mended and patched and darned and brought comfort to the home. She was a true mother to Abraham Lincoln, and when he began his duties as President of the United States, one of the few visits he made out of Springfield between his election and inauguration was

to the home where he
where his father lay

If anyone had called
Goose Nest Prairie 11
as and Sarah Lincoln

SARAH B

graves, they would have
is well deserved, as it
these two untitled Americans
honoring them we pay
first mother, Nancy H
simple dignity, the un
life of Thomas and Sa

The inscriptions on
They bear only the na
the years of their birth
is one of noble eulogy

"Their Hu
to the

to the home where he visited her, and to Shiloh church graveyard where his father lay buried.

If anyone had called at the door of the round-log house over on Goose Nest Prairie 11 miles south of Charleston, Ill., and told Thomas and Sarah Lincoln that one day a monument would mark their



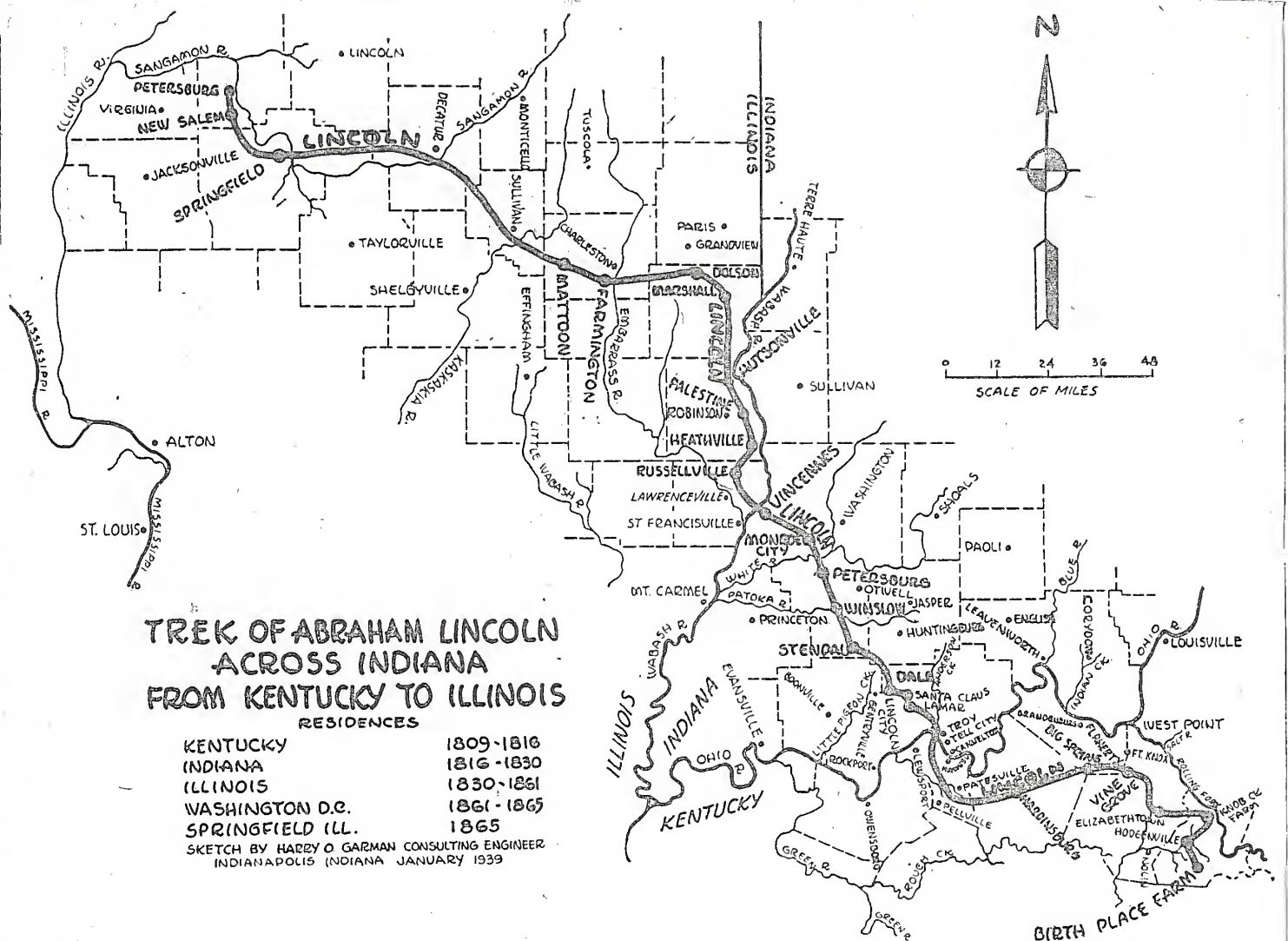
SARAH BUSH, LINCOLN'S STEPMOTHER

graves, they would have been much bewildered. But the monument is well deserved, as it commemorates the virtues that we honor in these two untitled Americans, these two modest servants of God. In honoring them we pay honor again to Abraham Lincoln, and to his first mother, Nancy Hanks. And we honor the rugged honesty, the simple dignity, the unpretentious piety, that characterized the home life of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln.

The inscriptions on this monument are of the simplest character. They bear only the names of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln and the years of their birth, and one simple sentence. But this sentence is one of noble eulogy:

"Their Humble but Worthy Home Gave
to the World Abraham Lincoln."

Probably from an Indianapolis newspaper in late January, 1939.



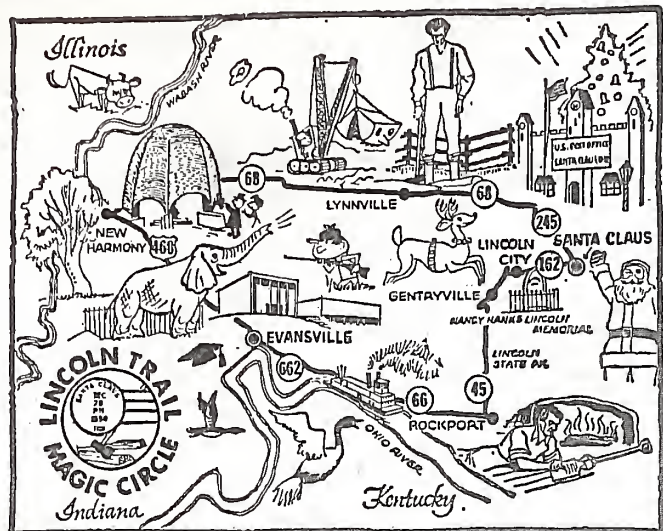
BASED ON MANY HOURS OF RESEARCH, this map traces the dwelling places and centers of activity of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Harry O. Garman, Indianapolis consulting engineer and student of history, made the map and has presented the original to the state historical bureau. He explained that in sections of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois where Lincoln was known in a wide area, he has chosen the "logical center of gravity" as the place for the line showing the main Lincoln path. Indiana communities where Lincoln and his family located in their wanderings have for years been the subject of lively controversies. Mr. Garman's path through Indiana follows the "Lincoln Memorial way" decided upon by a commission appointed in 1930 by Governor Harry G. Leslie. Publications of the Indiana Historical Society and the Lincoln Life Foundation of Fort Wayne were among sources used by Mr. Garman. The map is of particular interest at this season, for Feb. 12 will be the 130th anniversary of the birth of the Civil War President.

LINCOLN TRAIL HIKES

IN 1950 THE INDIANA Historical Society jointly assumed the sponsorship of the Indiana Lincoln Trail Hikes with the Southern Indiana Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Society presents to each Scout making the hike a handsome bronze medal showing young Abraham reading by the light of the fireplace. The project has had a steadily growing popularity. In the first year 135 Scouts qualified. In 1951 approximately 900 and in 1952 over 1200 met the requirements. 1953 seems very likely to surpass the 1952 record. The lure of this trail attracts Scouts from many other states as well as hundreds of Hoosiers. Many boys walk the Kentucky and Illinois trails as well as our own.

The trail, approximately nineteen miles in length, begins at Troy at the Lincoln Ferry Park and proceeds to Santa Claus by way of Lamar on State Road 245. From Santa Claus the hikers continue to the Lincoln State Park near Lincoln City which is the end of the trail.

The qualifying Scouts frequently send in reports to the Society which are of interest in both their phrasing and substance. Some groups reported their enjoyment of a preliminary visit to the Pioneer Village at nearby Rockport. Many of the boys, especially from other states, are impressed with our Hoosier hills. A Star Scout of Chicago spoke for many, "The thing that made this hike hard, although it is the shortest of all the [Lincoln] trails, was the steep hills. We would think that as soon as we were over the next hill there would be level ground, but . . . only more hills." Another Illinois Scout observed, "The corn was very tall compared to the corn in northern Illinois." Almost every report includes expressions of delight and pleasure over the make-believe world of Santa Claus land. Many of the Scouts who watched for birds along the trail commented on the number of cardinals. One said that it was easy to understand "why Indiana has chosen the cardinal as their state bird. Not only is it a beautiful and majestic bird but it seems to dominate all other species." Almost all the Scouts commented on the friendly and hospitable



Magic Circle tour of Southwest Indiana includes the Lincoln country, Santa Claus, Evansville and its museum and zoo and once-Utopian New Harmony.

MAGIC CIRCLE TOUR

Lincoln Country Adds Interest To A Visit To Southwest Indiana

By EDWARD COLLIER

FROM the rolling hills of Southwestern Indiana stem two of America's most beloved traditions—the stories of the young rail splitter who became President and the postmark of a hamlet that spells Christmas to youngsters the world over.

There is a weekend Magic Circle auto trip around this pleasant land of history where Abraham Lincoln spent 14 formative years and grew to manhood. And in the center of this still-peaceful country of woods and fields is the town of Santa Claus, which got its name only a score of years after the Lincoln family moved on to Illinois after their long Indiana sojourn.

Our tour started in Evansville, where the North meets the South. Despite its bustling industrial progress, this Hoosier metropolis has retained a share of the languorous charm that it knew in its first days of being a river-traffic gateway town to Memphis and New Orleans.

Proud homes, many with lacy iron grillwork, have been preserved in all their 100-year-old dignity. Some of the most regal mansions, of white-painted brick with black trim, face the city's showpiece New Museum of Arts and Sciences, which stands on a horseshoe bend of the Ohio River. It commands an imposing view of the broad waters and across into Kentucky.

Zoo Is Included

Since this trip is for the young in heart, you will want to visit another Evansville joy, the Mesker Park Zoo, where more than 600 contented-looking animals watch you from barless natural-enclosure settings. The Magic Circle route out of town (Indiana 662) is past the century-old campus of Evansville College, and its handsome tan-sandstone buildings.

As you drive along the bluffs of the Ohio River, the scene, especially when it has been dusted by snow, is reminiscent of a New England Christmas card.

The beginning of historyland is at Rockport, where Lincoln walked 17 miles each way to borrow books from the John Pitcher law library. At Gentryville, the Magic Circle turns east (Indiana 162) over a delightful, signboard-free road that winds along the wooded crest of a hill which the State has marked "Lincoln Boyhood Trail." It takes but little imagination to vision the lanky boy who wandered, dreamed and worked here in forests bountiful with white oak, tulip poplar, black walnut and sassafras.

Lincoln City is a general store, a Post Office and several oil-storage tanks—once a part of the 160 acres that Thomas Lincoln started to homestead on arrival from Kentucky in 1816, when his son was 7. Wrestling a living from this wilderness was hard, and he only "proved up" on 80 of the acres.

Cabin Site Preserved

In a grove of apple trees across the country road from the store, Indiana has preserved the Lincoln-cabin site. Surrounded by a low stone wall, you look down at the bronze markers—four symbolic sill logs outlining the exact size of the tiny cabin and the original hearthstones of the fireplace. Here, as a boy, Lincoln studied by the flickering light of burning logs and used a shovel for a slate.

From the cabin site, a trail winds through dense growths of trees to the crest of a ridge where Abe's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, lies buried. A simple marble marker, erected in 1879 by a friend of her son's, dominates the little cemetery.

The woods have been parted for an esplanade of grass down to the Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, a curving low structure of tan Indiana limestone and sandstone. Facing the courtyard, the walls of the cloister passageway hold heroic-size sculptured panels representing highlight periods of President Lincoln's life.

Split-rail fences flank the en-

a 1,500-acre sylvan setting of woods, ravines, trails and a man-made lake. Adjacent is the reconstructed Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church and its pioneer cemetery, which holds the grave of Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, Lincoln's only sister.

On a knoll 5 rural miles away sits a village with a population of 38—an incredible bit of Americana.

This Settled It

The story goes that in 1852, during a Christmas Eve program at the Salem Methodist Church, citizens were trying to choose a name for their community. During a silent moment, the door was opened, and a sound of sleigh bells was heard; the children all shouted "Santa Claus!" That settled the problem for their elders. In 1856, the little Post Office was officially opened.

Today there's a new Post Office with striped lamp posts and a sandstone front resembling a fairyland castle. Postmaster Elbert Reinke told me that annually they handle nearly three million pieces of mail, the bulk of which is for remailing with the prized Santa Claus postmark. In addition, each year from the world over come more than 60,000 letters to Santa written in the wistful, labored handwriting of youngsters. The area's American Legion, with the aid of high-school classes, answers them. Those scrawled in foreign languages are given a translation assist from the nearby St. Meinrad's Monastery.

Back of the Post Office stands a majestic 67-foot-tall living Christmas tree, distinctive because it is a cedar (juniper) and its lights go on in October. The tree is just inside a rather rustic "theme-type" amusement park, unusual due to its colored stone statue of Santa Claus and such free attractions as a wooded lot where antlered White Fallow deer placidly wander.

The Lincoln Route

Driving west over the Lincoln Trail Highway (Indiana 68), you are on the route taken by the Lincoln family when they moved to Illinois in 1830. The now-level landscape becomes a pastoral panorama of farms, woodlots, grazing dairy cattle and fields of comshocks. At Lynnville, the earth has been thrust up into expanses of jagged little man-made mountains of soft coal by gargantuan steam shovels, which have made strip mining a big-time business.

Final stop on the Magic Circle historyland route is New Harmony, noted for its Golden Rain trees of Oriental origin and two Utopian social experiments that were tried in the past century. The Rappites, a German religious sect, came in 1815. Their communal project failed, but many of their sturdy stone and wooden buildings still stand. In 1826, Robert Owen, a Scottish philanthropist and reformer who had associated many early scientists with him, planned a new social order here to wipe out poverty, competition and exploitation. It didn't work, either.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY
DEC. 25, 1960

'Official' Lincoln Trail Is Called Wrong

By LARRY HAMMERSTEIN
Press Staff Writer

GENTRYVILLE, Ind. — It was 133 years ago this month that a farmer-carpenter living a short distance east of here decided it was time to move farther west.

He had come to his pioneer farm from Kentucky 14 years earlier with a wife, daughter and seven-year-old son.

The milk sickness had killed his wife Nancy years ago. His daughter Sarah was also dead. His tall, dark-haired son had just reached the age of manhood about a month before, on Feb. 12.

The milk sickness had returned to Spencer County and a relative had said the prairie land in Illinois was wonderful. So Thomas Lincoln, his son Abe, and eleven

other members of the family left Indiana for Illinois.

There's little disagreement among historians that the Lincoln party with one or two ox-drawn wagons first traveled to the James Gentry home in what is now Gentryville to spend their first night away from the home Thomas had already sold.

But the route they traveled from there to Petersburg and on to Vincennes where they crossed the Wabash to Illinois is still a matter of argument.

The 1935 Indiana Legislature established the route as running northwestwardly from Gentryville to Selvin, through Winslow and to Petersburg.

Mrs. Thalia S. Woods, chairman of the Community Improvement Program of the Lincoln Club

of Southern Indiana, has recently undertaken extensive research to show that Abe and his family did not go north towards Selvin, but west to Boonville and then up towards Lynnville.

Mrs. Woods says one reason for her attempts to determine the true Lincoln route is because of current efforts of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois to create a Lincoln Memorial Highway. Such a highway, she said, would be meaningless to many unless it follows, as nearly as is feasible, the route traveled by the Lincolns.

Mrs. Wood said the legislative act was based on the findings of the Indiana Lincoln Memorial Way Commission, appointed by Gov. Harry G. Leslie in the early 1930's.

Mrs. Woods is convinced that the commission erred.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence turned up by Mrs. Woods is in the form of affidavits signed by descendants of Squire John Phillips at whose Warrick County home the Lincolns are said to have spent their first night out of Spencer County.

One of them, a great-great-grandson, is E. Wayne Wright, 85, who has lived in the Lincoln Land area all his life. His affidavit says, in part, "The Lincoln family left Gentryville coming west with wagon and oxen, over the old Corydon - Boonville Road, toward the Little Zion Baptist Church—which they had helped to build and was some seven miles west of Gentryville. . .

"Late in the day, the Lincolns reached the John Phillips home—not far from the . . . church.

"In 1830 the main traveled road left the present Gentryville - Folsomville Road about three-fourths of a mile east of the present cross roads, bore to the northwest and passed by the John Phillips home which was located on a high hill overlooking a fertile valley. On the hillside beside the road was a spring with an abundant supply of cold water. Here the Lincolns stopped to water their oxen. It was evening, and John Phillips sent his youngest son, Ed, down to the spring to tell the Lincolns to come up and sleep in the house.

"The Lincolns spent the night in the . . . home. The next morn-

ing they went to Lick Skillet (now Folsomville), and from there to the Goad farm at the edge of Boonville where they spent the second night after they had left Spencer County. From Boonville, the Lincolns went north to Lynnville.

"That part of the . . . Phillips farm where the house stood was later known as the Jim Crooks place, and is now owned and operated by Pat (Garland) Scales."

Wright said the story has come down through his family and is supported by many relatives, friends and neighbors. Wright said the house stood a short distance from where the Gentryville-Folsomville Road now crosses Highway 161.

Ernest F. Phillips, 78, a great-

grandson of Phillips' and grandson of Ed told a similar story.

Earnest Phillips has in his possession a plate which has come down through the family from a set which belonged to Squire John Phillips. The set may have been used by the family for serving supper the night the Lincolns were guests.

Mrs. Woods also notes the large number of friends that the Lincolns had on the route to Boonville. The church which Abe and Thomas helped to build was along the way. Lincoln had often traveled to Boonville, probably more than to any other city except Rockport. According to various historians he attended the courts there and became acquainted with the attorney Breckinridge.

Other Locations

Mrs. Woods also noted that Squire Phillips' wife was the sister of James Gentry, Lincoln's friend and employer whose home the family stayed at before starting their journey from Gentryville. "This is just further proof that they were well known to the Lincolns," she said. "Those I've talked to have told how their families often pointed out that in those days families living many miles away were considered neighbors."

The 1930-32 commission had received reports of camps made by the Lincoln family on their first night out of Spencer in three different locations, Mrs. Wood said. "However, none but that relating to John Phillips contains direct statements from descendants of the family with whom the Lincolns spent the night," Mrs. Wood said. "No report is confirmed by so many people in or near the Lincoln Land area. No report gives intimate details, substantiated by history."

A great deal of evidence backing a Boonville route was turned up by the Warrick County Lincoln Route Association — one of several groups established to advise the 1930-32 commission on which was the true route.

Several points made by his association were these:

—THE OLD CORYDON-Boonville Road was well established at the time the Lincolns lived near Gentryville. There are records to show it was maintained as a principal wagon road. It ran past the Lincoln home and was undoubtedly familiar to them. Recorded proof of a maintained wagon road leading north is lacking.

—THIS ROAD went past the Phillips' home and near the homes of other neighbors. The road north from Boonville to Petersburg was also a "well-defined public" highway constantly in use for wagon travel. Other routes were only trails through primeval forests.

—WILLIAM FORTUNE, of Indianapolis, interviewed surviving friends of the Lincolns in 1880 in the Gentryville area. "With one accord and without a dissenting voice" those living near the Lincoln home said the Lincolns went westward towards Boonville when they left for Illinois. Some friends even went with them as far as Pigeon Creek to help them ford the stream.

With so much evidence favoring the Boonville route why did the 1930-32 commission advise the legislature that the route lay to the north?

"In arriving at its conclusions the commission gave weighty consideration to the comparative distances of the various routes from the Lincoln home to Vincennes," Mrs. Woods said. "They pointed out that the route via Selvin (then called Polk Patch) was but 55 miles while the route via Boonville was 72 miles — a difference of 17 miles.

Made Little Difference

"However, with today's cars and accurate road maps we're living in an age where people are mileage conscious. It was far, far different in the wilderness of 1830. Oldtimers of this area doubt that the Lincolns even knew the difference in mileage, and even if they did, this would probably have meant little to such pioneers measured against seeing for the last time old friends and familiar places.

"They knew the journey would be hard, and like all families, they planned to make the most of pleasures along the way."

Mrs. Woods has been in contact with Indiana State officials and with Senator Vance Hartke and Representative Winfield Denton concerning her research. She hopes that it won't have been in vain.

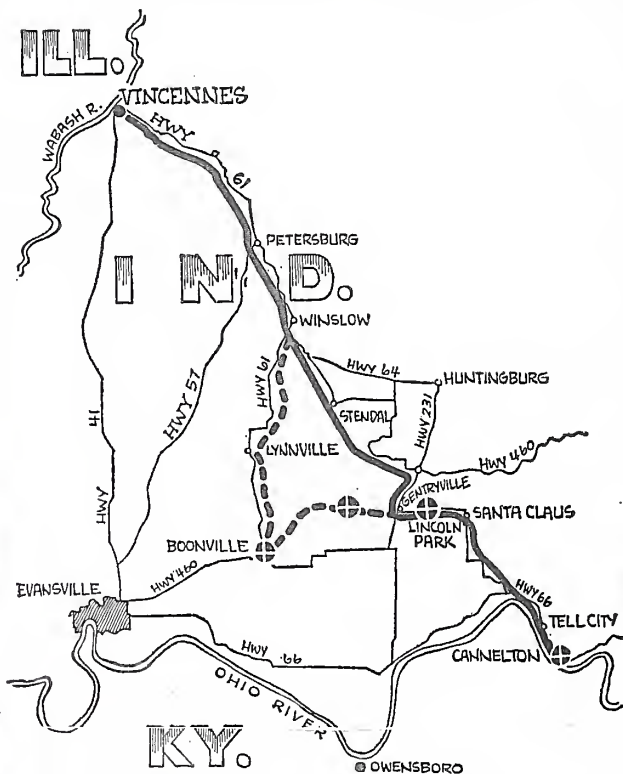
"I've heard recently that the three states interested in promoting a Lincoln highway for tourist travel may decide on two routes," Mrs. Wood said. "One would follow the most direct passage from the Kentucky birthplace to Springfield, and the other the most authentic route. I'm very hopeful that the most authentic route will be developed and marked in the not-too-distant future."

To Review Old Act

A resolution has been prepared for the Indiana legislature to consider setting up a review of the old 1935 act concerning the route in the light of new evidence turned up by Mrs. Woods.

Mrs. Woods also said that Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall has expressed great interest in developing an authentic route under the care of the National Park Service.

Mrs. Woods, a nationally known public speaker, has lectured extensively on Lincoln and was state chairman of the dedication of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial last summer.



Heavy line shows route of the Lincoln family in Indiana from where they entered the state near Cannelton, to their home near Gentryville and northwest to Vincennes, according to an act of the 1935 legislature. Broken line shows route through Boonville that Mrs. Thalia Woods believes the family took. First

marker west of Gentryville shows the site of the John Phillips home where the Lincolns are said to have spent the first night out of Spencer County. The second marker, at Boonville, is where the second night's stop is said to have been.



Mrs. Thalia Woods, a Lincoln scholar who now lives on a farm in the heart of the Southern Indiana Lincoln Land area, has done extensive research to show that the Lincoln family traveled through Boonville on their migration to Illinois.



Ernest F. Phillips, of Tennyson, a great-grandson of a Warrick County man at whose home, Abe Lincoln and his family are said to have stayed on their way to Illinois, holds plate which belonged to his great-grandfather. It was one of a set which may have been used by the Lincolns.

B DOUBLE B FARMS
GENTRYVILLE, INDIANA

BENSON J. WOODS

TELEPHONE - CHRISNEY FO 2-8147

THALIA S. WOODS

July 27, 1963

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Lincoln Lore
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

I have read the July issue of Lincoln Lore with deepest interest. Many of us in Southern Indiana are genuinely disturbed over development of the so-called Lincoln Heritage Trail. We highly commend the idea of tying historical areas together and promoting tourist travel; our concern is over the name of the Trail. Some time ago I asked the Indiana State Highway Commission if they would not consider calling it the American Heritage Trail or American Way, but plans were past changing before, we, the people, knew them.

The only way to rectify the matter, in our opinion, is to secure through public support passage of the Denton-Hartke Bills to establish the Lincoln Trail Memorial Parkway over the authentic route. Many organizations in this area are adopting and sending to Congressional leaders resolutions similar to the one enclosed, adopted by the Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana.

Your help would be tremendous! Co-sponsorship of the Hartke Bill by the two Illinois Senators takes the legislation out of Party politics.

Miss Mary Barnett of Owensboro, Kentucky, is working for the authentic Trail. She presented just this week a resolution to the newly-created County Historical Society. Will you kindly send her a copy of the July issue of Lincoln Lore: Miss Mary Barnett, 539 Ewing Court, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Doubtless you are in close touch with Mr. Richard H. Hill, Secretary, The Filson Club, 118 West Breckinridge Street, Louisville 3, Kentucky. As you of course know, The Filson Club is the Kentucky State Historical Society. Mr. Hill has written me that the club "is interested in the creation of the authentic Lincoln Trail!!....."and will do all it can to help in this project."

I assume Lincoln Lore goes to all the Indiana delegation in Congress.

Thank you for all the wonderful work you are doing, and kindest remembrance.

Very sincerely yours,

Thalia S. Woods

(Mrs.) Thalia S. Woods

Enclosures

July 30, 1963

Mrs. Thalia S. Woods
B Double B Farms
Gentryville, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Woods:

I was glad to have your letter of July 27th. I am pleased that you found the current issue of Lincoln Lore of interest.

Many thanks for your comment on the Denton-Hartke Bills. I am glad to have these for our Foundations Collection. I wish I could help by sending a resolution to the sponsors of the legislation. However, in my position I cannot take part in such efforts as a spokesman for The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. Such matters we handled through our public relations department. I am glad that the bills are out of party politics.

I have sent Miss Mary Barnett of Owensboro a copy of the current issue of Lincoln Lore. I received a letter from her this morning.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Richard H. Hill, Secretary of the Filson Club. I am glad to learn that his organization (I am a life member) is also interested in the authentic Lincoln trail.

We do not send Lincoln Lore to all the Indiana delegation in Congress. Would you want copies to send to them. I will be glad to send you extra copies.

Yours sincerely,

RGM:ha

R. Gerald McMurtry

P.S. I think Mr. Denton, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Dirksen and Mr. Douglas should have copies of the current issue of Lincoln Lore. I am sending you twelve extra copies.

R. G. M.

Resolution unanimously adopted by the
Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana
May 16, 1963

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TRAIL

Resolved, that the Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana reiterates its endorsement of an improved Lincoln Memorial Trail from Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky through Indiana to Springfield, Illinois, and earnestly requests: (1) that the Trail follow as nearly as possible the authentic route traveled by the Lincolns in 1816 and 1830; (2) that the 1935 Statute of Indiana authorizing the Lincoln Trail through Indiana be reviewed in the light of new evidence; and (3) that side roads in Southern Indiana over which Abraham Lincoln so often traveled be included in the Lincoln Memorial Trail.

Ruth Jones Ayer, President
Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana

Resolution presented by Thalia S. Woods, Community Improvement Chairman,
Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana.

B DOUBLE B FARMS
GENTRYVILLE, INDIANA

BENSON J. WOODS

THALIA S. WOODS

August 7, 1963

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry
Director
The Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

I have been pleased to send the July issue of Lincoln Lore to the four Senators from Indiana and Illinois, also to Congressman Denton. The additional copies you so kindly sent me, I will send to other leaders interested in establishment of the authentic Lincoln Trail.

Thank you so many times for the extra copies and for your kind letter.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Thalia S. Woods

(Mrs.) Thalia S. Woods

You will be interested, I believe, in the letter I have just received from Mrs. Harold Ceige, Corresponding Secretary, Indiana Federation of Clubs.

EARLY

INDIANA FEDERATION OF CLUBS

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Mrs. Harold Ceiga
2902 E. 141st Street
East Chicago, Indiana

August 1, 1963

Dear Mrs. Woods:

The Executive Board of the Indiana Federation of Clubs met on July 30, 1963 and voted to approve the resolution regarding the establishment of an authentic Lincoln Trail Memorial Parkway.

In the interest of preserving our heritage of freedom, we are constantly striving to strengthen the Arm of Liberty.

Sincerely,

(Signed) ORITA CHICA

Mrs. Harold Ceiga, Corresponding Secretary
Indiana Federation of Clubs

May A Lincoln Parkway Be Next

THE SCENE of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood days in Southern Indiana is now a national park, sharing that honor with his Kentucky birthplace near Hodgenville. A more appropriate choice for the Hoosier state's first national shrine could not have been found than this wilderness tract which lies in the gentle hills of Spencer County.

Young Abe was just seven years old when the family of Thomas Linclon moved there from Kentucky. Here in a log cabin his father built began the education, such as it was, of the boy who was to become President of his country in one of its most crucial periods. Here by the light of log fires on cold winter nights he read the only book the family possessed, the *Bible*, and all other books he could borrow. By the time the family moved on to Illinois Abraham Lincoln's formative years were behind him. He was then 21 years old.

The Hoosier scene of his boyhood is also where his mother, Nancy Hanks, is buried. Included in the 114 acres of land which Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall now has officially designated as the Lincoln Boyhood Home National Memorial is an 89-acre tract heretofore known as the Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, which includes the mother's grave.

Secretary Udall has voiced the hope



—along with others—that eventually there will be constructed a scenic parkway linking the Lincoln country of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Such a motor route would be a national asset as well as a worthy tourist attraction for the three states. May the formal establishment of the Indiana memorial serve to remind officials and other interested individuals and groups in the three states that now is the time to join in an earnest effort to make the parkway a reality. With a sympathetic Secretary of the Interior in office, the time is most opportune.

APPROVED BY THE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL FOUNDATION

\$1

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR BOOK
AND TOUR GUIDE

ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY





ILLINOIS

INDIANA

FOLLOW
The
HERITAGE
TRAIL
ROUTE
MARKERS



CHICAGO

Lake Michigan

SPRINGFIELD

VANDALIA

EVANSVILLE

VINCENNES

INDIANAPOLIS

LOUISVILLE

HODGENVILLE

FRANKF

KE



We are pleased to announce a pre-print offer on the Lincoln Heritage Trail Tour Guide and Souvenir Book to Historical Societies, Cities, States, and Chamber of Commerce organizations. Here is a unique opportunity to make a profit on the distribution of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Tour Guide and Souvenir book through your own members that will help you carry on the work of publicizing the Lincoln Heritage Trail. Further it will insure a steady source of income for many of your other projects.

Of course every community on the Lincoln Heritage Trail knows about this endeavor, but for those who might not have heard about this newest of Tourist attractions we give you the following information. The Lincoln Heritage Trail was created by the Governors of the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois through the co-operation of the American Petroleum Institute. Over 500 thousand folders have been distributed by the three states to advertise the trail. Over a million additional visitors are expected to visit the three states this next year because of publicity given the trail by newspapers, magazines, radio stations and television stations over the nation. The trail begins in Kentucky and follows the historic movement of the Lincoln family to Springfield, Illinois. Each state has marked the trail with colorful signs tracing all points of interest in each state. Over 1,000 miles have been photographed by our Mr. Ray White in both black and white and color.

The editorial concept to the Lincoln Heritage Tour Guide and Souvenir Book is different from all other guides. It is not just a mere listing of places, and towns. The full color map that precedes the editorial copy shows all towns, and places of interest in the three states.

The highways are marked in large type so that the trail is easy to follow. The trail is planned so that one may in a day or so cover many points of interest close to their homes. For those who want to cover the entire trail the map is so arranged that a complete circular route may be followed. Editorially the guide is arranged by states, beginning with Kentucky, but planned so that the traveler may begin his tour at any point he desires. Each state section contains over twelve pages of full color photographs plus editorial comment on the most important places to visit. In addition each state will have a fine dining section that will illustrate a few of the finer restaurants as well as recommended spots to take the family. A special state park and camp site section will be included.

Here then is a 72 page Tour Guide, including official maps that one can use. Our pre-print offer will enable you to show a fine margin of profit to carry on your work. The retail price of the guide is \$1.00 per copy to your members. Your bulk prices will be as follows:

100 to 250	70c each	501 to 1000	65c each
251 to 500	68c each	1000 up	60c each

F. O. B. Moline, Illinois

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL TOUR GUIDE & SOUVENIR BOOK

1701 Third Avenue
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

VISIT THESE HISTORIC SCENES OF THE LINCOLN HERITAGE

IN ILLINOIS	IN INDIANA	IN KENTUCKY
1 Lincoln Trail Monument	19 George Rogers Clark State Memorial Vincennes, Indiana	37 Louisville, Kentucky
2 Lincoln Trail State Park, near Marshall	20 Indiana Territory State Memorial Vincennes, Indiana	38 Mewesville, Kentucky
3 Lincoln-Douglas Debate	21 Graessland Vincennes, Indiana	39 Cloverport, Kentucky
4 Cole County Lincoln Site	22 Eliza Slout Printshop Vincennes, Indiana	40 Hardinburg, Kentucky
5 Grant & 2nd Illinois	23 Angel Mounds National Monument Evansville, Indiana	41 Elizabethtown
6 Spiller Woods State Park	24 New Harmony, Indiana	42 Abraham Lincoln National Historical Birthplace
7 Ocasur, Illinois	25 Lincoln Boyhood National Monument Lincoln City, Indiana	43 Knob Creek
8 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park	26 Lincoln State Park Lincoln City, Indiana	44 Lincoln Homestead State Park
9 Mount Pulaski Courthouse	27 Corydon Capitol State Memorial	45 Pioneer Memorial State Park
10 Lincoln Courthouse Lincoln, Illinois		46 Mary Todd Lincoln Home Lexington, Kentucky
11 Ann Rutledge Grave Pittsburg, Illinois		47 State Capitol Building of Kentucky
12 New Salem State Park Springfield, Illinois		48 Kentucky Historical Society
13 Lincoln Home & Tomb Springfield, Illinois		49 Long Run Creek
14 Old State Capitol Vandalia, Illinois		50 Farmington Lexington, Kentucky
15 William J. Bryan Birthplace, Salem, Illinois		51 Lake Cumberland
16 Mt. Vernon, Illinois		52 Burkesville, Kentucky
17 McLeanboro, Illinois		53 Mammoth Cave
18 Retcliff Inn Carmi, Illinois		54 Jefferson Davis Monument Farmington, Kentucky

RELIVE THE TRAVELS OF THE LINCOLN FAMILY THROUGH KENTUCKY-INDIANA-ILLINOIS



FOLLOW THE HERITAGE TRAIL ROUTE MARKERS TO LINCOLN TRAIL FARM

SEE A COMPLETE VILLAGE OF 1830 — TODAY

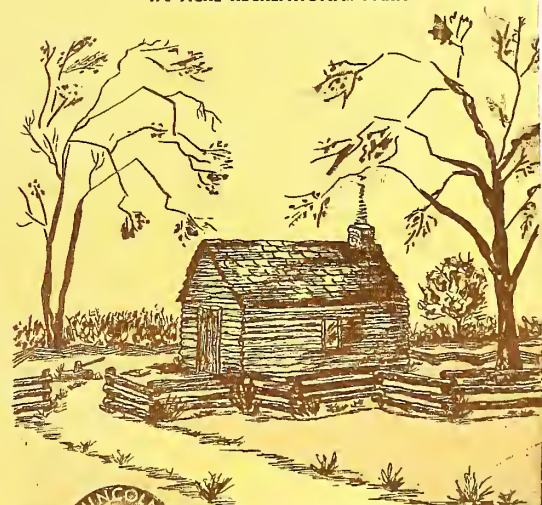
55
LINCOLN TRAIL FARM
HAUBSTADT, INDIANA U. S. 41

LINCOLN TRAIL FARM

ON U.S. 41
HAUBSTADT, INDIANA

In the heart of the
Lincoln Heritage Trail

170 ACRE RECREATIONAL PARK



EXPLORE THE ENTIRE
Lincoln Heritage Trail

SEE NOSTALGIC SCENES OF A BYGONE CENTURY

FOR A WONDERFUL VACATION
EXPERIENCE

VISIT LINCOLN TRAIL FARM

See over 100 historical exhibits

Shop These
QUAINT and UNIQUE
Stores of
'YESTERYEAR'
You'll Love Every
Moment of It.

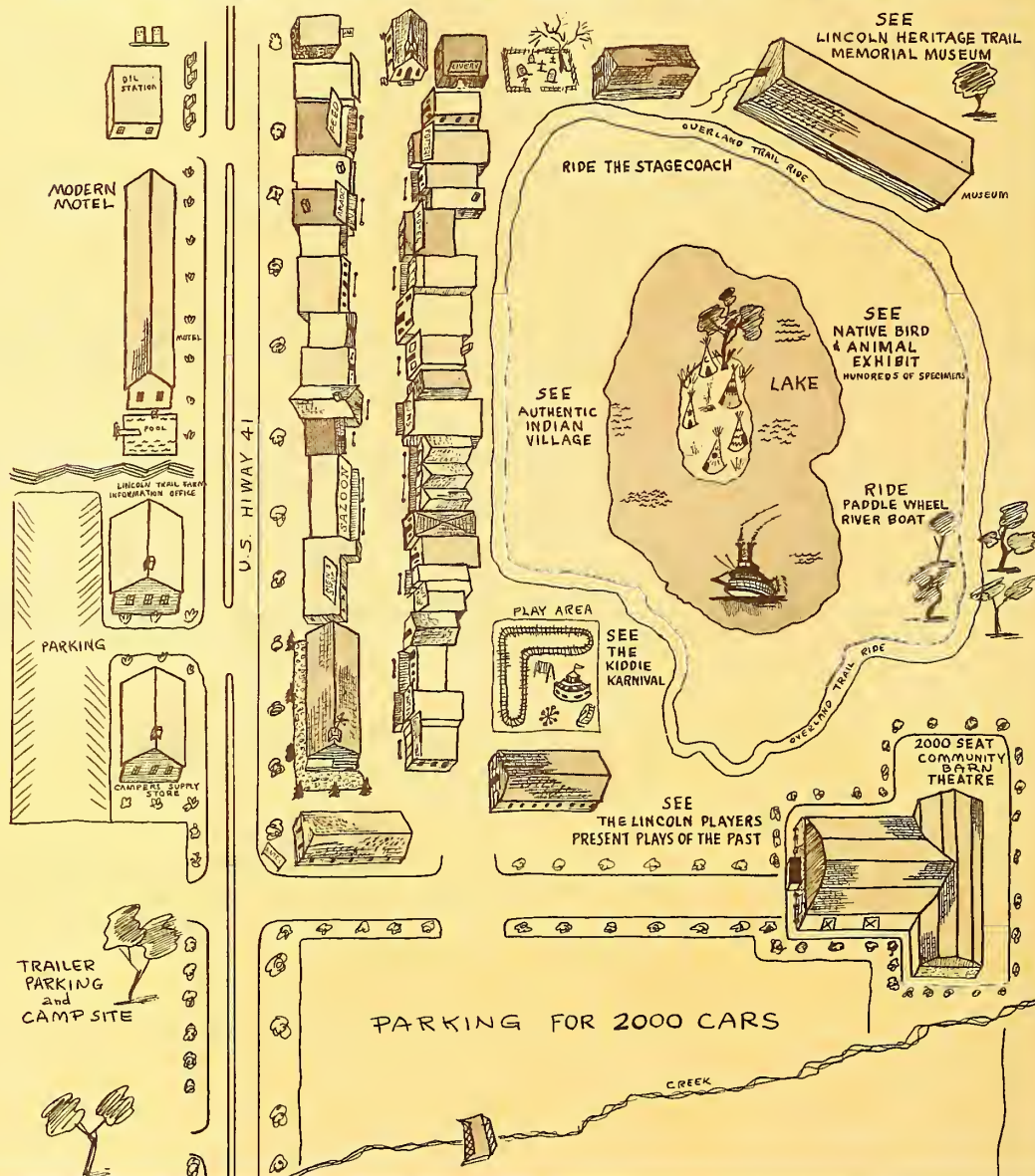
Enjoy The World's
Best Fried Chicken
Family Prices

1. Museum (Lincoln Trail Memorial Museum)
2. (1) Fried Chicken Specialty House (2) Breakfast Menu House (3) Snack Shop
3. Antique Shop
4. Partrairt Shop (artists)
5. Men's Shop
6. Saloon (soft drinks)
7. Candle Works
8. Candy Shop
9. Ice Cream Parlor
10. Chapel
11. General Store
12. Glass Blower
13. Gun Shop
14. Indian Trading Post
15. Inspiration House
16. Knifemakers Shop
17. Sporting Goods Shop
18. Miniatures Shop
19. Photo Shop
20. Rock and Book Shop
21. Rug and Wool Shop
22. Puppet Show
23. Toy Shop
24. Wood Craft Shop
25. Leather Craft Shop
26. Nut Shop
27. Jams and Jellies Shop
28. Merry-Go-Round (all mechanical rides)
29. Miniature Golf
30. Hounted House
31. 30 Passenger Stern Wheel Boat
32. Miniature Train Ride
33. Farm Yard
34. Theater-Opera House (Lincoln Era Dramas)
35. Burra Ride
36. Livery Ride — Surrey
37. Overland Trail Ride
38. Penny Arcade
39. Wishing Well
40. Community Barn Convention Center
41. Overnight Trailer Parking and Camp Site
42. Children's Playground
43. Camper's Supply Store
44. Print Shop
45. Gift Shop
46. Native Bird — Animal Exhibit

WRITE

Lincoln Trail Farm
Executive Offices — ~~1006 Parrett~~ 1006 Parrett
Evansville, Indiana 47712
OPENING JUNE '66
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

BRING YOUR CAMERA TO RECORD A MOST MEMORABLE VISIT INTO A BYGONE CENTURY



Indiana

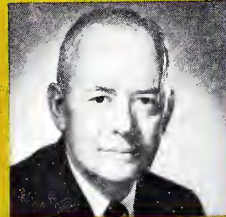
ON THE



Cooperatively produced by the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation and the Indiana Lincoln Heritage Trail Association

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

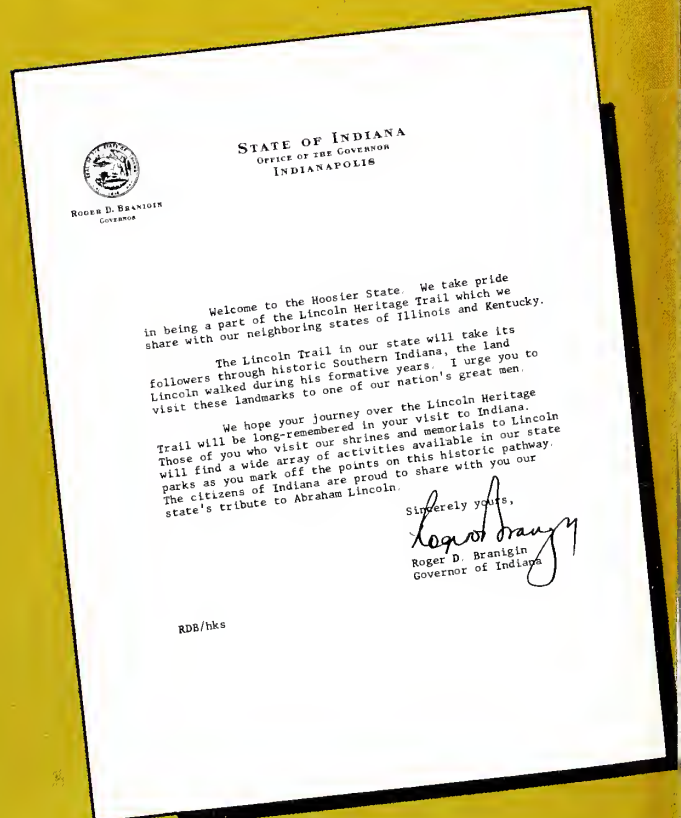
Thru the States
which gave him to
the ages.



Gov. R. D. Branigin



Lt. Gov. R. L. Rock



LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL FOUNDATION INC.
405 Sycamore St., Evansville, Indiana 47708

Phone 812-425-4479

THE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

People are often surprised to learn that millions travel the Lincoln Heritage Trail annually to visit its many Lincoln Memorials and historic sites. They seem to find it difficult to believe that so many Americans of our day and age remain interested enough in Lincoln to spend millions and travel thousands of miles to visit, with children and families, through the lands of his birth, boyhood and manhood.

It is true. The volume of travel through the Lincoln Country of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky has increased dramatically during recent years. The feeling of today's informed and thoughtful American concerning Lincoln approaches reverence. Curiously enough, moreover, citizens of many foreign lands idolize and revere Lincoln above all other Americans.

But for the vacationer, traveler and tourist there's much more to enjoy along the Trail than a two-thousand-mile tour-de-force in Lincolniana. All three Lincoln states offer some of the world's finest recreational, educational and cultural attractions, all of which are on or near the Lincoln Heritage Trail. Truly, a vacationer's paradise!

For those serious Lincoln buffs who delight in historical nit picking, we say: The Official Lincoln Heritage Trail does not purport to follow every country road and lane the family followed in its migrations. It is, rather, a marked highway system conforming as closely as practicable to the routes Abe and his family followed from his Hodgenville, Kentucky birthplace, through Indiana and Illinois.

The Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation is an incorporated non-profit Foundation established to promote the three-state Lincoln Heritage Trail as a tourist and travel area. The Foundation invites individuals, business firms and other organizations to consider becoming members of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation. Appropriate information appears below.

For additional information concerning membership in, or any other aspect of, the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, write our Evansville, Indiana office, address appearing at bottom of left page.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

NEW HARMONY



The LABORATORY of Dr. David Dale Owen was for many years the center for geological research for the nation. Much of the work done by natural scientists in the opening of the western areas for settlement was accomplished here. It is still the residence of descendants of Robert Owen.

Man's quest for happiness, security and knowledge has led him into many experiments in communal living, an important example of which was attempted in New Harmony, Indiana, 1814-1824.

A Wurttemberg, Germany group, having prospered under their leader, George Rapp, settled on the banks of the Wabash River. Their belief in the Millenarian theory and the imminent coming of Christ marked them as dissenters from the German Lutheran Church. They accepted vows of celibacy. Although this was not forced upon members, it was presented as desirable, being consistent with their efforts to live as early Christians (described in the Book of Acts). The group was financed by pooling assets and sharing equally from the benefits of their labors.

In 1824 a second group under the co-sponsorship of Educator-Philanthropist Robert Owen and William Maclure purchased the community from the Harmonists. This group's goal was creation of "Universal Happiness through Universal Education." Both Owen and Maclure had successfully engaged in similar experiments in Europe, but moved to America where "thought was free."

As teachers and leaders in these experiments, they assembled the "BOATLOAD OF KNOWLEDGE"—a group of European specialists supplemented by talent from the educational centers of America.

This New Harmony Group, under the leadership of Owen, originated many "firsts" which we today regard as our heritage: The first American kindergarten; first trade school; first free public school system; first free public library; first civic dramatic club and first geological survey seat.

New Harmony is widely known for its Golden Raintrees



Built about 1816 and restored in 1960 by the Robert Lee Blaffer Trust, the POETS' HOUSE gives an authentic picture of this type of structure built by the Harmonists.

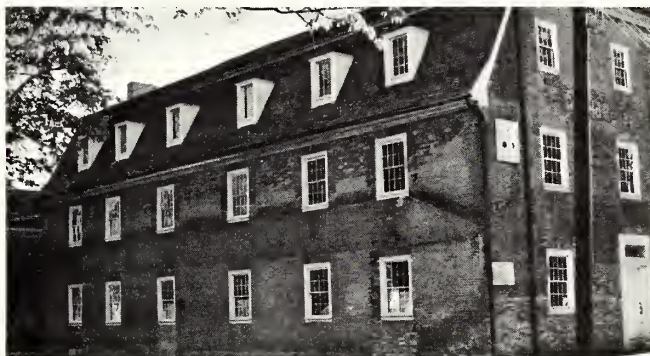
NEW HARMONY

which bloom each June. They then burst into a spectacularly beautiful showering of golden petals, which give the trees their lustrous name. The seeds originally came from the Orient, their natural habitat, and were planted in New Harmony by the naturalist, Thomas Say.



The OLD OPERA HOUSE was built by the Harmonists as Building Number Four, converted into an Opera House during the Owen period and has been recently restored.

During Abe Lincoln's Spencer County, Indiana years his father, Thomas, a gifted carpenter and cabinet maker, worked in New Harmony. Abe apparently formed an association with Mr. Owen which was to prove of national significance in later years. It is said that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was largely the result of Owen's advice and suggestions to Lincoln.

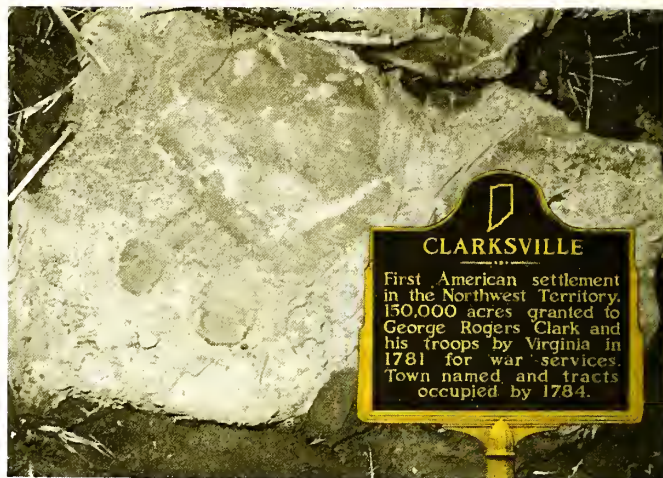


BUILDING NUMBER TWO was built as a dormitory for unmarried men of the Harmonist Community. After the Owen purchase it became the center of the Pestalozzian school, the location of their printing operations and the center for much of their cultural life.

Today New Harmony is a treasure house of restored and preserved Harmonist buildings, modern structures, friendly citizens and warm hospitality. One of New Harmony's most splendid attractions is the lovely and beautiful roofless Church. New Harmony's Red Geranium Restaurant entices lovers of fine foods from far and near. Tourists, vacationers and travelers enjoy browsing among souvenir shops, and visiting the past in the fine old Harmonist buildings.

*For additional New Harmony information write
New Harmony Tourist Council
New Harmony, Indiana*

CLARKSVILLE



THE FALLS OF THE OHIO . . . a 350 million year old marvel of the midwest. Now under consideration as a national park, the Falls of the Ohio, bordering Clarksville, has for decades attracted sightseers and scientists from all over the world. The rare and unusual fossil formations dating back to the Devonian age which are visible at the Falls have served as subjects for numerous textbooks and treatises.

The **CLARKSVILLE HISTORICAL PLAQUE** commemorates one of the most significant events in American history—the first American settlement in the Northwest Territory by George Rogers Clark, often referred to as the “George Washington of the West.”

CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA . . . site of the first American settlement in the Northwest Territory . . . is a city “on the move”. Bordering the Ohio River across from Louisville, Kentucky, **CLARKSVILLE** is not only a city steeped in historical tradition but one of the most rapidly growing commercial centers in the Ohio Valley.

Motorists traveling two of the bridges spanning the Ohio River from Louisville marvel at the world’s second largest clock—situated atop the Colgate-Palmolive plant. (Guided tours are scheduled by Colgate throughout the mammoth soap and detergent complex.)

The **INTERNATIONAL HOUSEBOAT REGATTA**, scheduled for July 22 and 23 is a festive and exciting two days of riverboat competition and numerous other events.

For 20 years, the **CLARKSVILLE LITTLE THEATRE** has delighted audiences with performances which give amateur thespians a chance to out-do their Broadway counterparts. Performances are scheduled for May, September and November of 1967 and for January, April and May of 1968.

Numerous new motels and fine restaurants offer visitors to Clarksville an opportunity for memorable evenings “out on the town”.

CLARKSVILLE is served by Interstate 65 and a number of Indiana state highways.

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



DALE



THE TURNHAM HOME

Located on U.S. Highways 460 and 231, Dale, Indiana, is on one of the most important routes to the heart of Indiana's Lincoln country. Named in honor of Robert Dale Owen of New Harmony fame, Dale is three miles from the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln State Park, and five miles from nationally famed Santa Claus Land.

In Dale is the remaining room of the original home of David Turnham, a friend of the Lincolns in whose home Abe was first exposed to law in his studies of the Revised Indiana Statutes. The building is now marked, and will be made into a historical museum by the Dale Civic Club.

The countryside for miles around Dale is where Abe roamed, studied and split rails as a boy and young man.

Stage and screen star Florence Henderson was born in Dale. Her birthplace on the Lincoln Heritage Trail bears a granite marker.

Progressive, thriving, active, Dale boasts several churches, protestant and Catholic, public and parochial schools, and many civic clubs. The Lincoln Heritage Traveler will find good restaurants, two fine motels, and excellent travel information facilities at the numerous service stations.

GENTRYVILLE

Populated by families, many of whose ancestors knew the Lincolns, the hamlet, Gentryville is a short walk through the woodlands to Lincoln's boyhood home place. It was here that the Lad, Lincoln, made many friends, worked in the store and blacksmith shop, borrowed books from friendly neighbors and formed important associations.

Near Gentryville is where Lincoln operated a ferry boat across the Anderson River, and where once he earned a dollar for ferrying two travelers to the middle of the Ohio River to catch a steam boat. He said he didn't think it possible to earn a dollar for less than a day's hard work.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



Reflections in the water give this covered bridge span the appearance of two rainbows. Parke County, Indiana has 38 covered bridges.

*It's Covered Bridge Country . . .
and LINCOLN Country . . .*

what is

INDIANA?

It's old Vincennes and George Rogers Clark . . . county fairs and country festivals . . . the 500-Mile Race and Clowes Hall cultural center in Indianapolis . . . Fort Wayne's "Landing" . . . an Indian Battleground at Lafayette . . . Sycamore Trails of the Wabash . . . a restored canal in Whitewater Valley . . . huge Lake Monroe . . . corn, spearmint, and tobacco . . . Notre Dame . . . quaint Ohio River towns . . . Brown County's art colony . . . and much, much more . . .

*try our
Hoosier
Hospitality . . .*

*and our
Dunes
Country*



Thousands of Midwesterners think Indiana's Lake Michigan Dunes beaches the finest place in the world to fun and frolic in the sun.

For information about Indiana or Indiana's Lincoln Heritage Trail write:
TOURIST DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
334 L, State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

MT. VERNON



The above photo, describes Mt. Vernon to a "T".

Mt. Vernon, incorporated in March 1816, and, with a present population of 7,500, is Indiana's southernmost county seat, the sixth largest port on the Ohio River and the largest inland waterway Petroleum terminal in the United States. Here are to be found river, rail, and highway marketing terminals of Texaco and Marathon supplied by pipe lines from refineries at Lawrenceville and Robinson, Illinois, plus terminals of Sohio Pipe Line Co., Superior Oil Co., and Farm Bureau Oil Co. Also located here is the refinery of Indiana Farm Bureau Co-Operative Association, Inc., one of the largest co-operative refineries on the American Continent.

Mt. Vernon is one of the oldest Ohio River towns in Indiana. Originally dependent almost entirely on agriculture and processing and marketing of farm products, it has in a comparatively short time become a rapidly growing industrial center with the coming of General Electric Company's Poly-Carbonate Resin manufacturing facilities and shortly afterward by Babcock & Wilcox Company's boilermaking plant, which has developed into a reactor vessel manufacturing plant. Its industrial complex also includes Mt. Vernon Milling Company, and Fuhrer-Ford Mill Company, processors of grains, and the giant grain marketing elevator of Continental Grain. Mt. Vernon Screw Products, Inc. is a steadily expanding industry geared to modern manufacturing. Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company provides the electrical power for the area. Both the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (recently acquired by Missouri Pacific) and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provide rail transportation. Two State Highways, Ind. 62 and 69, cross in the heart of the city.

Mt. Vernon is a city of homeowners. Its shaded streets and homes ranging from hundred-year-old mansions to modern residences in new subdivisions are an attraction receiving much favorable comment from visitors.

Three Civil War generals were residents of Mt. Vernon—Hovey, Harrow, and Pitcher. Hovey later was governor of Indiana and his tomb in Bellefontaine Cemetery recently was marked as an Indiana historical point of interest. All three either practiced law or served as jurists in the beautiful Posey County Court House erected in 1876 and which is located on the public square in the heart of town. General and Judge Pitcher is credited by Albert J. Beveridge and Carl Sandburg, in their histories, with supplying Abraham Lincoln with his early reading material during Pitcher's residence in the Lincoln Hills country, a short distance from Mt. Vernon. Lincoln visited Mt. Vernon on several of his flatboat voyages on the Ohio River.

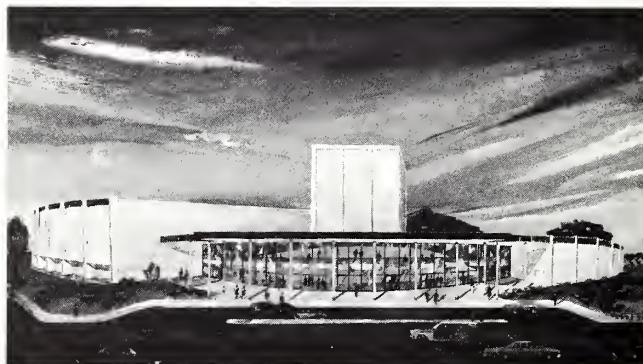
Mt. Vernon's elevation of 410 feet above sea level enabled it to escape the ravages of the record-breaking Ohio River flood of 1937 and has been a major factor in attracting new industries.

*For additional information write
Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Vernon, Indiana*

EVANSVILLE

A 1966 Special U. S. Census placed Evansville's corporate population at 144,463. The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties, Indiana, and Henderson County, Kentucky, with an estimated population of 235,000. The climate is mild with a prevailing SSW wind.

Evansville is a transportation center, traversed by U. S. Highways 41, 460, and 641; Interstate 64 now under construction; and Indiana Highways 57, 62, 65, 66, 266, 662. It is served by Delta, Eastern, and Lake Central Airlines; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, and Southern Railroads; 5 commercial barge lines; 22 motor carriers; and 5 interstate bus lines.



Evansville is second largest convention center in Indiana. The new Civic Auditorium-Convention Hall (above) is located in a new downtown Civic Center. It seats 2,000 for meetings and 1,000 comfortably for banquets. Ten other major meeting facilities accommodate from 400 to 14,000 persons. Four hotels and 22 motels provide more than 1,600 units of modern lodging, and many fine restaurants cater to all appetites.

Evansville is the dominant city in a Tri-State area of more than 30,000 square miles. The metropolitan labor force, nearing 100,000 is employed in manufacturing, trade, agriculture, oil and coal, warehousing, transportation, and other categories.

As the trade center for close to a million people, there are excellent retail establishments, both downtown and in numerous shopping centers.

The economy is basically industrial, with some 300 industries, about 50 of which have payrolls exceeding 100. Evansville's largest employer is Whirlpool Corporation, manufacturing refrigerators and air conditioners. Mead Johnson & Company, maker of pharmaceuticals and nutrients, has its world headquarters in Evansville. The Alcoa Warrick Operations is a \$170 million aluminum smelter and rolling mill complex. Other major manufactured products include agricultural implements, clothing and food products, containers and closures, furniture and fixtures, lumber and wood products, plastics, pottery, steel fabricated products.

For additional information, contact:

Evansville Chamber of Commerce
Southern Securities Building, Fourth and Main Streets

or

Tourist Information Centers
U. S. Highway 41, north and south of Evansville



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

EVANSVILLE

Located on high land on a sweeping bend of the Ohio River, Evansville, early site of a large Indian village, attracted its first white settlers in 1812. Incorporated as a town in 1819 with 101 residents, Evansville had grown to eighth in size in the state when incorporated as a city in 1847. Today Evansville is Indiana's fourth largest city and affords some of the finest and most interesting scenery and tourist attractions.

Located in Vanderburgh County in southwestern Indiana, Evansville is the focal point of Tri-State Lincoln Lore, and permanent Headquarters of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation—selected because of the city's transportation facilities and central location on the Trail that leads from Lincoln's Hodgenville, Ky. birthplace, through his Hoosier boyhood home marked by such historic sites as Lincoln Boyhood Memorial, Lincoln State Park, Lincoln Pioneer village, and others; and on to his tomb at Springfield, Illinois.



Dress Plaza, on the Ohio River in downtown Evansville, is a favored site for boating and skiing enthusiasts and the scene of water shows and excursion boat landings. The Evansville Museum of Arts and Science and Koch Planetarium building (front right) is itself a work of contemporary art, enhanced by its setting in Sunset Park in the historic section of the city.

THINGS TO SEE AND DO

MESKER ZOO is one of the finest in the midwest, showing more than 900 animals and birds, many in barless enclosures in their natural habitat.

BURDETTE PARK has 83 acres of scenic wooded hills, with picnic areas, cabins, olympic pools, and recreation facilities.

WESSELMAN PARK, less than fifteen minutes from downtown, covers 400 acres—over half in virgin forest, a nature lovers' paradise with woods unmatched in Indiana for variety and old growth; the remainder developed with extensive facilities for divers sports, playgrounds, and picnic areas.

ANGEL MOUNDS, State Memorial and National Historic Landmark, is on the finest archaeological sites in the Ohio Valley. Excavations in the mounds to date indicate a thriving community of some 800 Indians who lived here for 200 years beginning about 1400.

NEW HARMONY, National Historic Landmark, scene of the historic Rappite and Owens experimental socialist communities, famed roofless church, and 2,000-acre state park now being developed.

UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE, beautifully landscaped 100-year-old campus, and **INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY EVANSVILLE CAMPUS**, established in 1965 in temporary quarters with 200 acres for permanent campus.

ROBERTS MUNICIPAL STADIUM, seating 14,000 for sports events, ice skating and other attractions.

EVANSVILLE WHITE SOX BASEBALL TEAM, playing home games in Bosse Field.

EVANSVILLE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Musicians and Theatre Guilds, Theaters, highly rated schools and libraries, 269 churches of all denominations, extensive medical services, more than 300 active clubs and organizations, facilities for golf, tennis, bowling, etc., add to Evansville's stature as an economic, cultural, and recreational center for a large Tri-State area.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

EVANSVILLE

MESKER PARK ZOO



Evansville's largest single recreational attraction, Mesker Park Zoo, is a civic asset and source of family enjoyment for people of all ages. Located just off Highway 460 at the city limits on St. Joseph Avenue, with ample free parking, the Zoo covers 64 acres, is open every day except Christmas and New Years and is free to the public including parking areas.

The animal population of the zoo is comprised of 914 individual specimens representing 220 species including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. In addition to housed species, fish may be seen in vast numbers in Zoo lakes and hundreds of migrating water fowl in season.

Cageless natural settings, achieved through special construction throughout the Zoo's hilly terrain, restore the animals' natural environment to a surprising degree. The Kley Memorial Building is acknowledged as one of the finest all-purpose Zoo structures in the country. Of bi-level design, the lower level houses animals and the upper level features a huge open-flight exhibit where birds may be seen in natural surroundings.

With its reference library, the Zoo serves as an information center and answers thousands of inquiries annually. As with other U. S. zoological parks, Mesker Zoo is constantly engaged in conservation work on an international scale.

While visiting Evansville, our Lincoln Country, or in the vicinity, you are invited to enjoy the Mesker Park Zoo, one of the country's largest and best.

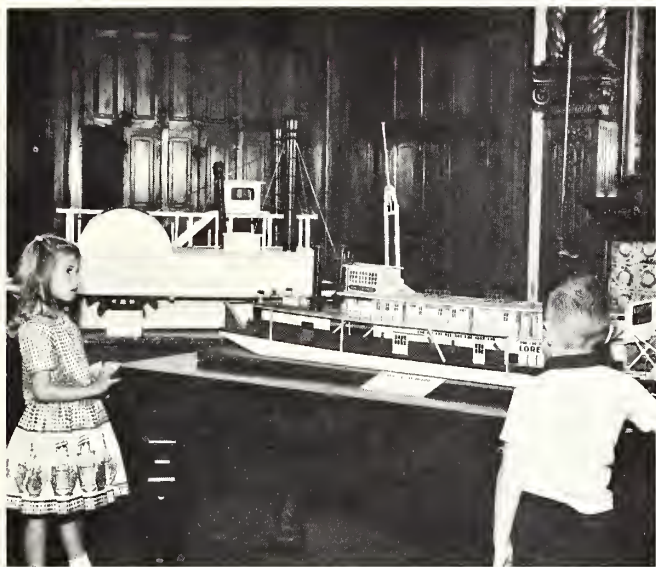
*For additional information write
Chamber of Commerce
Southern Securities Building
Evansville, Indiana*

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



JEFFERSONVILLE



Three great Americans had a hand in putting the city of Jeffersonville into the pages of American history and tradition. One of the oldest of Indiana cities, it was founded in 1786 by George Rogers Clark. It was platted in 1802 by William Henry Harrison. Harrison was aided and advised by Thomas Jefferson.

Located at the juncture of numerous highways and expressways, served by bridges connecting with Louisville, Jeffersonville is at the "crossroads" of the Lincoln Heritage Trail for tourists visiting Lincoln lands in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

Visitors will want to see the Howard Mansion and Museum, a 26 room Victorian mansion containing the world's largest collection of steamboat models, photographs and river relics dating from 1834. The Mansion and Museum honors Captain Howard whose Jeffersonville shipyards once were the most honored builders of Mississippi and Ohio River steamboats and packets. The museum is open to the public daily 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Abundant nationally known motels and restaurants serve the Jeffersonville area offering every comfort, convenience and pleasure to the tourist.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

NEW

21

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

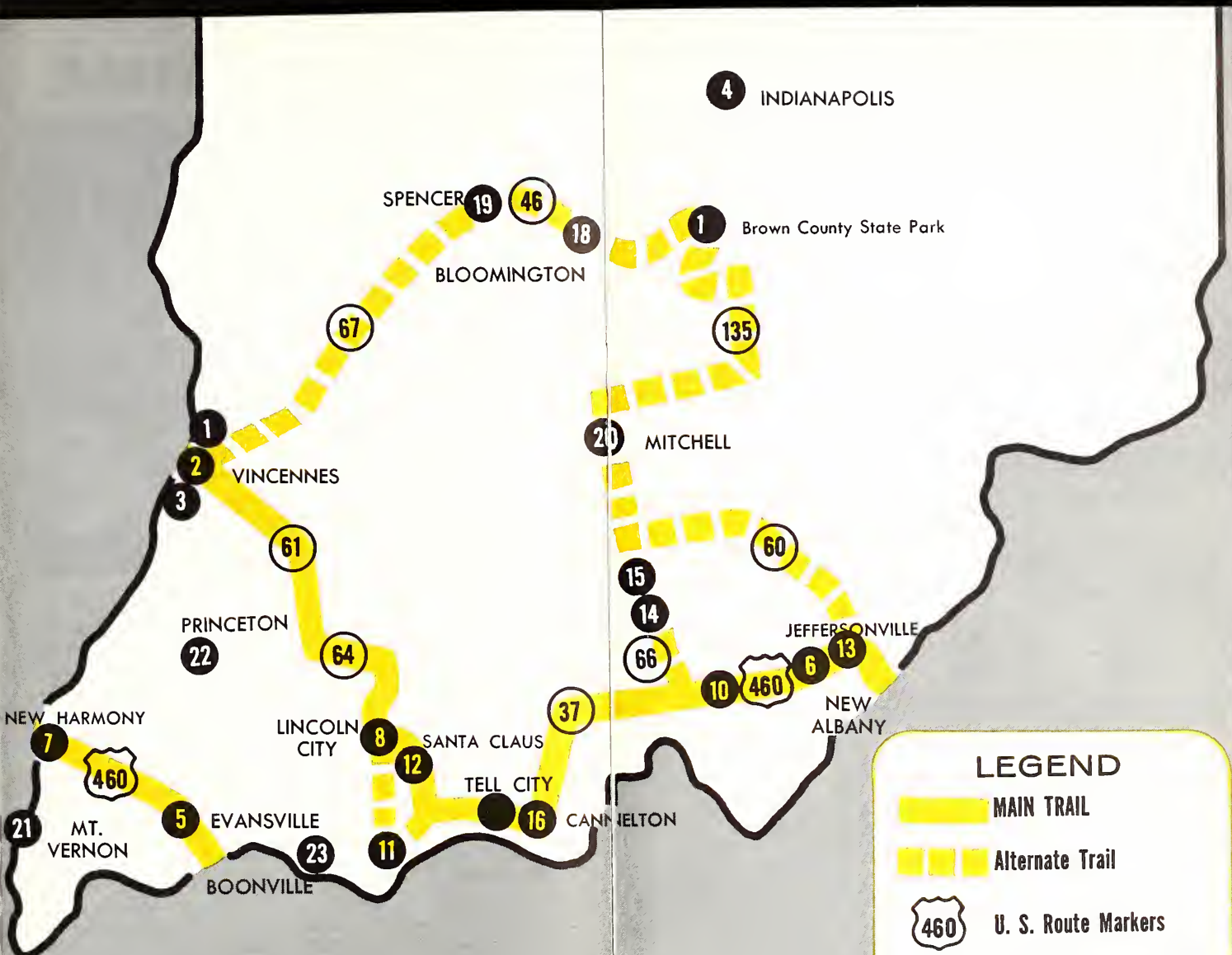
11

12

13

14

15



INDIANA

- 1 George Rogers Clark Memorial**
Vincennes, Indiana
- 2 Indiana Territorial Capitol**
Vincennes, Indiana
- 3 Grouseland and Stout Print Shop**
Vincennes, Indiana
- 4 State Capitol and home of 500 Mile Speedway**
Indianapolis, Indiana
- 5 Angel Mounds Historical Memorial**
Evansville, Indiana
- 6 Culbertson Mansion**
New Albany, Indiana
- 7 New Harmony, Indiana**
New Harmony, Indiana
- 8 Lincoln National Memorial and State Park**
Lincoln City, Indiana
- 9 Lincoln Museum**
Fort Wayne, Indiana

- 10 First State Capitol**
Corydon, Indiana
- 11 Lincoln Pioneer Village**
Rockport, Indiana
- 12 Santa Claus Land**
Santa Claus, Indiana
- 13 Howard National Steamboat Museum**
Jeffersonville, Indiana
- 14 Wyandotte Cave**
Wyandotte, Indiana
- 15 Marengo Cave**
Marengo, Indiana
- 16 Cannelton, Tell City and Tobinsport, Indiana**
- 17 Brown County State Park**
Nashville, Indiana
- 18 Indiana University**
Bloomington, Indiana
- 19 McCormick's Creek State Park**
Spencer, Indiana
- 20 Spring Mill State Park**
Mitchell, Indiana

- 21 Mt. Vernon**
Famed river town near Evansville
- 22 Princeton**
Visited by Lincoln, where he met his first love
- 23 Boonville**
Where Lincoln borrowed books and first read law

LEGEND

MAIN TRAIL

Alternate Trail

460

U. S. Route Markers

67

State Route Markers

10

Historic Points of Interest

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM
thru the states which gave him to the ages



INDIANA STATE PARKS and



BEACH, LAKE AND CABINS IN LINCOLN STATE PARK
LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA

Note: Winter facilities limited. Write Superintendent for details.

	Acreage	Archery	Bicycles Rented	Boats (row) Rented	Boats, Motors Permitted	Camping	Family House- keeping Cabins	Fishing	Group Camp Buildings
STATE BEACHES									
Bass Lake	21				•	•		•	
Scales Lake	477			•		•4		•	
STATE PARKS									
Brown County	15,332	•				•4		•	
Chain O'Lakes	2,155			•		•4	•	•	
Clifty Falls	1,355		•			•			
Indiana Dunes	2,182					•		•	•
Richard Lieber	8,248			•	•5	•		•	
Lincoln	1,588			•		•	•	•	•
McCormick's Cr.	1,304		•			•	•	•	•
Mounds	254					•4		•	
Muscatahuck	261							•	•
Pokagon	956	•				•		•	•
Shades	2,640					•		•	
Shakamak	1,016		•	•		•	•	•	•
Spring Mill	1,210			•		•		•	
Tippecanoe River	2,744					•		•	•
Turkey Run	1,745	•	•			•		•	
Versailles	5,856			•		•		•	•
Whitewater	1,515			•		•		•	
STATE RECREATION AREAS									
Monroe Reservoir	10,750			•	•	•		•	
Ouabache	1,013			•		•4		•	
Raccoon Lake	3,938			•	•6	•		•	
Hovey Lake game preserve	850					•4		•	

1. Inn accommodations year-round.
Write Inn for rates and reservations American Plan
2. European Plan only. (Cost of meals separate)
3. Weekends spring and fall and 6 days a week during summer (*year-round)
4. Limited camping facilities.

BEACHES RECREATION AREAS



ONE OF MANY MARKED TRAILS IN SPENCER COUNTY
LINCOLN BOYHOOD AREA

Hiking	Inn Accommodations	Inn-Operated Cabins	Museum	Naturalist Service	Picnicking	Playground Equipment	Recreation Bldg., Rental	Saddle Barn	Swimming	Tennis and Other Games	Water Skiing	Wildlife Exhibit
•					•	•			•		•	
•					•	•			•			
•	•	•2		•3	•	•	•	•	•			•
•					•	•			•			
•	•			•	•	•		•				
•	•			•	•	•			•			
•				•	•	•			•		•	
•	•1		•	•3	•	•		•	•	•		•
•					•	•		•				
•	•1	•2		•3	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
•	•			•	•	•			•			
•				•	•	•		•	•			•
•	•1	•2	•	•3	•	•		•	•			
•	•1	•2	•	•*	•	•		•	•7	•		
•				•	•	•		•	•			
•				•	•	•		•	•			
•												
•					•	•	•			•		•
•				•	•	•			•		•	

5. 1,500 acre lake.
6. 2,100 acre lake.
7. Group Camps only.

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages





3-STATE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

ILLINOIS

- 1 Lincoln Trail Monument
- 2 Lincoln Trail State Park, near Marshall
- 3 Lincoln-Douglas Debate Charleston, Illinois
- 4 Coles County Lincoln Site
- 5 Grant & 21st Illinois Mattoon, Illinois
- 6 Splitter Woods State Park
- 7 Decatur, Illinois
- 8 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park
- 9 Mount Pulaski Courthouse Mount Pulaski, Illinois
- 10 Lincoln Courthouse Lincoln, Illinois
- 11 Ann Rutledge Grave Petersburg, Illinois
- 12 New Salem State Park
- 13 Lincoln Home & Tomb Springfield, Illinois
- 14 Old State Capitol Vandalia, Illinois
- 15 William J. Bryan Birthplace, Salem, Illinois
- 16 Mt. Vernon, Illinois
- 17 McLeansboro, Illinois
- 18 Ratcliff Inn Carmi, Illinois

INDIANA

- 19 George Rogers Clark Memorial Vincennes, Indiana
- 20 Indiana Territorial Capitol Vincennes, Indiana
- 21 Grouseland and Stout Print Shop Vincennes, Indiana
- 22 State Capitol and home of 500 Mile Speedway Indianapolis, Indiana
- 23 Angel Mounds Historical Memorial Evansville, Indiana
- 24 Lincoln Trail Farm Ellettsville, Indiana
- 25 New Harmony, Indiana
- 26 Lincoln National Memorial and State Park Lincoln City, Indiana
- 27 First State Capitol Corydon, Indiana
- 28 Lincoln Pioneer Villages Rockport, Indiana
- 29 Santa Claus, Indiana
- 30 Howard National Steamboat Museum Jeffersonville, Indiana
- 31 Wyandotte Cave Wyandotte, Indiana
- 32 Marengo Cave Marengo, Indiana
- 33 Cannelton, Tell City and Tipton, Indiana
- 34 Brown County State Park Nashville, Indiana
- 35 Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana
- 36 McCormick's Creek State Park Spencer, Indiana
- 37 Spring Mill State Park Mitchell, Indiana

KENTUCKY

- 37 Lewisport, Kentucky
- 38 Hawesville, Kentucky
- 39 Cloverport, Kentucky
- 40 Hardinsburg, Kentucky
- 41 Elizabethtown, Kentucky
- 42 Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site Hodgenville, Kentucky
- 43 Lincoln's Boyhood Home Knob Creek, Kentucky
- 44 Lincoln Homestead State Park Springfield, Kentucky
- 45 Pioneer Memorial State Park Harrodsburg, Kentucky
- 46 Mary Todd Lincoln Home Lexington, Kentucky
- 47 Kentucky State Capitol Frankfort, Kentucky
- 48 Old State House Historical Museum Frankfort, Kentucky
- 49 Long Run Creek
- 50 Farmington Louisville, Kentucky
- 51 Lake Cumberland
- 52 Burkesville, Kentucky
- 53 Mammoth Cave National Park Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
- 54 Jefferson Davis Monument Fairview, Kentucky

LAWRENCE COUNTY



MILL AT SPRING MILL STATE PARK

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS

Southern Gateway to Lake Monroe
Limestone Capital of the World
Spring Mill State Park (Pioneer Village)
Mitchell Persimmon Festival (Late September)
Ed's Ghost Town
Avoca State Fish Hatchery
William's Dam (White River) State Fishing Area
Hoosier National Forest Headquarters
County Historical Museum (Courthouse)
Indiana Lincoln Heritage Trail
Scenic Championship Golf Course (18 Holes)
Historic Sites and Indian Artifacts
Home of Astronaut Virgil Grissom—Mitchell
David Elkins Grave - Nancy Hanks Funeral Preacher

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Heart of Scenic Southern Indiana
(70 Miles from Indianapolis & Louisville)
Moderate Climate - Year-Round Activities
Outstanding Schools, Churches, Parks, Little Theatre
Progressive Industries - Industrial Development Board
25 Minutes to Indiana University - Sports, Music, Arts
National Cleanest City Winners
Outstanding Shopping Facilities

OTHER RECREATION

You can enjoy Swimming (two public pools and several beaches), Bowling, Roller Skating, Ice Skating, Boating, Hunting, Fishing, Spelunking, Scuba Diving, Horseback Riding, Archery, Camping, Rock Hunting, Picnicking, Group Camps, Theatres.
Foliage Spectaculars can be seen in Early May (Redwood and Dogwood) and in Mid-October (Blazing Fall Foliage)
Fine Restaurant and Overnight Accommodations

For further information we invite you to contact our sponsors

Bedford Chamber of Commerce
Mitchell Chamber of Commerce
Ed's Ghost Town (Bedford)



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL



Almost hidden in the rolling hills and forests of Spencer County, Indiana, is the home site of Lincoln from age seven to twenty-one, his formative years. Here the visitor can walk marked trails where young Lincoln walked miles to borrow books, hear law cases and where he hewed logs and worked neighbors' farms. Now part of the National Park system, the Memorial area includes a beautiful granite building where guides conduct tours and which affords many tourist services and conveniences, including interesting Lincolniana. Near the Boyhood Memorial are many interesting attractions: Santa Claus Land, Rockport, Dale, Gentryville, and nationally famed St. Meinrad Monastery.

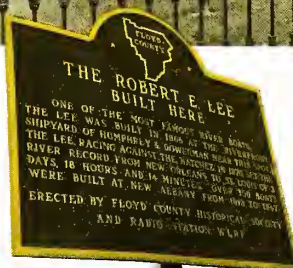
Hundreds of thousands of the great and the humble annually visit the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln whose untimely 1818 death left Abe a broken-hearted lad of nine. At right, Miss Bertie Heady, Gentryville native, places a rose on the Nancy Hanks grave. Miss Heady's Gentryville ancestors were good friends of the Lincolns.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

NEW ALBANY



THE ELEGANT CULBERTSON MANSION (pictured above), a stately reminder of New Albany's role of a bustling river town on the Ohio. A hundred years ago, pompous packets of the Robert E. Lee class docked at New Albany's wharves, unloading and loading the wares and luxuries of the 19th century. The

plaque at the left, erected by the Floyd County Historical Society, commemorates the construction and launching of the legendary Robert E. Lee riverboat in 1866, at a site a few steps from West 10th Street.

The foremost tourist attraction of New Albany is the **CULBERTSON MANSION** on East Main Street in the heart of "mansion row". Built in 1868 by a millionaire industrialist, the mansion's facade is 2nd French Empire and much of the 26-room interior has been restored in amazingly authentic furnishings. Descriptive and interesting tours of the mansion are offered to the general public each afternoon of the week, except Mondays. **SKYLINE DRIVE** winds its way along the edge of scenic hills north and west of New Albany. Countless overlooks reveal a startling panorama of the populous Falls Cities area. On July 4th of each year the **SOUTHERN INDIANA ARTS FESTIVAL** attracts ever-increasing numbers to its sidewalk exhibits of local, national and international art works. **SOUTHERN INDIANA'S STUDIO GALLERY**, a colorful showplace of classic and contemporary art, is located at 210 East Main Street. Open daily, the Gallery offers for viewing and sale art in all mediums. The Award-Winning **SHERMAN MINTON I-64 BRIDGE** spans the Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky, to New Albany. Many fine lodging and dining facilities are available in the New Albany area. For further information, call the Chamber of Commerce - 945-0266 or write 215 E. Main St.

ROCKPORT



LINCOLN PIONEER VILLAGE

Rockport, county seat of Spencer County, Indiana, is about fifteen miles from the Little Pigeon Creek community where Abraham Lincoln grew from childhood to manhood. Few places on the entire Trail afford the tourist such a rare opportunity to walk and roam leisurely about the countryside, along the actual paths and roads that knew the tread of Lincoln's home-made shoes and through the forests that heard the crack of Lincoln's ax biting into rails. Today, Rockport is a bustling, progressive, friendly Ohio River town whose latch string is always on the outside to the tourist and traveler.

One of the Trail's most authentic Lincoln restorations is Rockport's Pioneer Village, a **must** for the tourist interested in some of the world's rarest Lincolniana and artifacts. The Village is a memorial to the 14 years Lincoln lived in Spencer County. In it one will see the old Pigeon Creek Baptist Church; The Jones Store, the original of which was located in present-day Gentryville; the law office of John Pitcher, who loaned books to Lincoln; the cabin in which Lincoln's only sister, Sarah, lived when first married to Aaron Grigsby. The Village contains a rich collection of artifacts, some more than 150 years old.

The Village was designed by sculptor-artist George Honig, constructed 1935-1937, and features more than a dozen authentically restored buildings constructed of logs and materials used in Lincoln's time. The tourist can truly feel the living presence of the young Lincoln in the Rockport Lincoln Pioneer Village.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

SANTA CLAUS



The only place in the world where it's Christmas all year. That's Santa Claus, Indiana, located on the Lincoln Heritage Trail, nestled in the rolling hills of Spencer County, home of Abe Lincoln's boyhood and young manhood.

Yes, it's a real city, incorporated, with a real post office from which thousands of letters are postmarked annually to youngsters who "wrote to Santa". Santa Claus boasts a population of something around fifty, at last count. But in 1966, over a million tourists visited this land of fantasy, fun and history.

The city was so named by a band of Christmas-happy German immigrants on Christmas Eve, 1852, when, discussing possible names for their community, the village Santa Claus walked in.

In 1945, the Louis Koch family had a vision of building a place where the spirit and feel of Christmas might be found by young and old alike every day in the year. In 1946, Mr. William A. Koch determined to make Santa Claus Land into a nationally known tourist attraction. How well his dream has come true may be seen in the fact that today Santa Claus Land is the Nation's third Largest theme attraction.

Below are the many attractions the tourist can enjoy at Santa Claus Land and other important information:



SANTA CLAUS LAND

OPEN SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
FROM
EASTER TO CHRISTMAS EVE

SANTA CLAUS LAND HOURS:

July 4 through Labor Day.....	8:00 am to 7:00 pm
Balance of Season:	
Weekdays.....	9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays.....	9:00 am to 6:00 pm

CHRISTMAS DINING ROOM HOURS:

July 4 through Labor Day.....	8:00 am to 7:00 pm
Balance of Season:	
Weekdays.....	11:00 am to 3:00 pm
Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays.....	9:00 am to 6:00 pm

SANTA CLAUS IN PERSON:

Daily from June 15 through Christmas Eve

General points of interest at Santa Claus Land:
Toyland Display • Statue of Santa Claus • Fairyland Railroad • House of Dolls • Santa's Circus • Santa's Deer Farm • Abe Lincoln Display • Souvenir and Gift Shop • Toy Shop • Pleasureland (Kiddie Rides) • Picnic Area • Santa Claus Post Office • Pioneerland • Christmas Dining Room • Sidewalk Cafe • Miniature Circus • Hall of Famous Americans • Lake Rudolph Campsites available in season • Christmas Lake Recreation Complex available in 1968 • Santa Claus German Band • Santa Claus in Person.

A small general charge for admission to the park is made for those 12 years old or over; those under 12 are admitted free when accompanied by parents. Special rates are available to school and organized groups. Parking space is available FREE to all visitors.

CANNELTON



OLD STONE COTTON MILL

In the heart of southern Indiana's Lincoln Hills, Cannelton is steeped in tradition and history, a "must" for the Lincoln Heritage Trail Traveler. Here is seen some of the world's most unique and interesting stone architecture. The stately sandstone St. Michaels Church, built in 1859, and the Old Stone Cotton Mill are tributes to the craftsmanship of 100 years ago. In all there are 22 Cannelton buildings constructed of stone from the hills behind the city. The visitor must thrill when speculating at the incredible feats of labor and workmanship that went into these buildings over 100 years ago.



TELL CITY MARINA

Founded in 1858 by the Swiss Colonization Society, Tell City is named for the legendary Swiss hero. Originally planned as an industrial community, Tell City remains essentially so today, boasting numerous large wood working plants, a large river barge manufacturing facility and other thriving industries. Guided tours are available through many of these plants. Fun and recreation await the visitor at the Tell City Marina, one of the Ohio River's finest. Tell City is known the world over for its Schweitzer Fest, a week-long August home-coming featuring the old time Musik Halle and Brau Garten.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

TELL CITY - TROY



1. Lincoln crossing at Tobinsport
2. Site of 1863 Confederate Cavalry Raid
3. German Ridge Recreational Center
4. Millstone Kiwanis Memorial
5. Old 1819 Courthouse
6. Troesch Museum of old steam engines and farm equipment
7. Indian ceremonial grounds
8. Deer Lake
9. Hossier Heights Country Club

THE CHRIST OF THE OHIO

The third oldest Indiana settlement, Troy, was a thriving river town in the Ohio River Packet days. Abe Lincoln lived nearby and operated a ferry boat across the Anderson River. The site is marked today by a beautiful park appropriately named, Lincoln Ferry Park. A rare thrill awaits the Troy visitor as he views the mighty Christ of the Ohio, a towering statue of the Christ overlooking the Ohio River. The visitor also will be interested in viewing the grave of Abraham Fulton, brother of famed steamboat inventor, Robert Fulton.

ANNUAL CANNELTON - TELL CITY - TROY EVENTS

1. April Dogwood Perry County Tour.
2. June Cannoroma Festival and River Bank Picnic.
3. July Tell City Jaycees 4th of July Picnic.
4. August Schweitzer Fest.
5. October Fall Foliage Perry County Tour.

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



VINCENNES



THE SURRENDER OF FORT SACKVILLE

Early American History is vividly relived by the tourist visiting Vincennes, Indiana's oldest city. Here as in few American urban areas can one experience the feel of those rugged frontiersmen who gained the great Northwest Territory for America.

The city is named for the French explorer Sieur de Vincennes who built the original Fort in 1732. It was a frontier trading post prior to that.

In 1778, a band of American frontiersmen, led by 25 year old George Rogers Clark, seized English Fort Kaskaskia, and with the aid of Catholic Priest Gibault encouraged the French in nearby Fort Vincennes to join the war against England and surrender the territory to America. The English then moved forces from Detroit and captured Vincennes, which in turn was recaptured by Clark's army after a harrowing 17 day march from Kaskaskia. The English surrender made all lands north of the Ohio River part of the United States.

Today, Vincennes is a thriving, progressive city on the Lincoln Heritage Trail at the point where the Lincoln family crossed the Wabash in the winter of 1830 enroute to an Illinois home. The Old Post Trail markers are an aid to visiting the numerous tourist attractions in Vincennes.

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM



thru the states which gave him to the ages

VINCENNES



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

George Rogers Clark National Memorial—commemorating the winning of the Northwest Territory and the achievements of George Rogers Clark and his associates in the Revolutionary War.

William Henry Harrison Mansion—"Grouseland", built in 1803, home of first Governor of Indiana Territory and ninth President of the United States.

First Capitol of Indiana Territory—the two story frame building, with its white-washed walls and large fireplace on the first floor, authentically recreates the scene of 1800.

Old Cathedral—historic shrine of Catholicism in the Old Northwest, also the Cathedral Library, built in 1840, with some 5,000 volumes dating from 1476 to 1800.

Elihu Stout's Printing Office—replica of "The Western Sun" office, first printed as the "Indiana Gazette" in 1804. Lincoln saw his first printing press here.

Old State Bank of Indiana—first bank in the territory, restored.

Vincennes University—established in 1801, the first educational institution in the territory.

Abraham Lincoln Monument—marks the spot where young Lincoln crossed the river with his family in 1830, enroute to Illinois.

These are but a few of the 42 historical places to visit in Vincennes where a trip on the "Trailblazer Railroad" will take you along Vincennes' "Mile of History".



OLD CATHEDRAL



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

POSEY COUNTY

Posey County was named for Thomas Posey, governor of Indiana Territory when the county was created (1813-1816). According to history, George Washington, while a young surveyor in the vicinity of Vincennes, became a close friend of Posey's widowed mother. Thereafter, Washington took every opportunity to favor and promote the financial and political fortunes of Posey. In 1813, Posey, a Tennessee Senator who had been a Revolutionary War officer, was appointed Territorial Governor to succeed William Henry Harrison.



This rare Posey photo is from the library of Miss Alice B. Fogas, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Bounded by the Ohio River on the South and the Wabash on the West, Posey County is a paradise of water sports, with over seventy-five miles of shore line. Beautiful forests and lush fields offer picturesque scenery. Fishing, boating and water skiing are favorite summer sports.

HOVEY LAKE

The 900 acre Hovey Lake Game Preserve, operated by Indiana Department of Conservation, is a favored water fowl hunting area, as 400 acres of water attracts thousands of ducks and geese.

The Hovey Lake area contains Indiana's only stand of Bald Cypress trees. Largest bayou lake in Indiana, Hovey Lake is a bird watcher's paradise, with over 70 different species having been recorded there. There have been reports of: Bald Eagles, Osprey, Great Blue Herons, American Egrets, White Ibis, and thousands of geese and ducks.



Succulent melons, one of Posey County's finest agricultural products.

BLACK RIVER IMPOUNDMENT, located between New Harmony and Griffin, offers hundreds of acres of splendid fishing waters. Operated by the Tri-State Sportsman's Club, there are boat launching facilities, docking, boats, picnic area, groceries, supplies and camping.

THE OLD DAM, soon to become a State Park, 3 miles south of New Harmony, affords picturesque views of the Wabash waterfalls. Near the Indian Mounds, this area affords excellent fishing, boating, picnicking and swimming.

*For additional Posey County information write
Posey County Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce
Mt. Vernon, Indiana*

THE HOOSIER LINCOLN

A new and different history of Lincoln's Indiana years containing much hitherto unpublished matter gained from years of research by author James Hooe. To be published in the near future.

The HOOSIER LINCOLN was written by Lincoln scholar, James Hooe, for the growing number of travelers along the Lincoln Heritage Trail who come to relive the days of young Abe's boyhood from seven to twenty-one in the wooded hills of southern Indiana.

James Hooe, an alumnus of Indiana University, is well acquainted with the southern Indiana environment, having grown up in Evansville. He has spent ten years compiling material for this book, interviewing numerous descendants of pioneer families of Spencer County, site of the original Lincoln homestead, now a national park. His research into early Indiana historical records have uncovered some new details on Lincoln's early education and sheds new light on his relationship with his father, Thomas Lincoln, who has been almost completely ignored by historians and biographers.



James Hooe

This new addition to Lincolniana can be obtained along the Lincoln Heritage Trail or ordered directly from the author at P. O. Box 763, Evansville, Indiana.

This historical biography of this least known, but most important quarter of Abraham Lincoln's life—his formative years is dedicated to today's youth; and as the author re-examines young Abe's Hoosier boyhood, with his handicaps of poverty and environmental hardships, young people today will be inspired to read into Lincoln's youth something of themselves. It was here that Lincoln turned twenty-one and his character molded for future greatness. There is validity to Indiana's claim that, "Lincoln was a Hoosier."

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



NOTES

NOTES



*INDIANA'S RESTAURANTS
DESIRING TO SERVE YOU*

EVANSVILLE

Helen's Fine Foods, 813 N. St. Joseph - B.L.D. - T-C

Jackson House, 20 Walnut Street, downtown - B.L.D. - T.L.M.

Mac's Famous Barbecue, 1409 Maryland St. - L.D. T-CO.

Merry Go Round Restaurant, 2101 Highway 41 N. - B.L.D.T.

Farmers Daughter, 2207 S. Kentucky - B.L.D. T. CO. D.

Farmers Daughter, 3rd. & Main - B.L.D. - T. CO.

Farmers Daughter, Green River Rd. at Division - B.L.D. T.D.CO.

Wicks, 1801 Highway 41 N. - B.L.D. L.T.E.

McCurdy Hotel, 101 S.E. First - B.L.D. - T.L.E.H.

Jewel Cafeteria, 26, S.E. Second - L.D. C.

FORT WAYNE

Cafe Johnell, 2529 S. Calhoun -L(Mon-Fri 11:30 - 2:00)
D(Mon-Sat 5:00-12:00 Reservations only) T.L.

Cerutis Restaurant-Drive In, U.S. 24 West - B.L.D. T.D. CO.

Carriage Inn, 3717 S. Clinton St. - L(Mon-Fri) D(Mon-Sat)
Closed Sun. T.E.L.

Bob Dull's New Fortmeyer's, I-69 & U.S. 30 - B.L.D. T.

Bob Dull's Crestview Lounge, I-69 & U.S. 130 - L.D. -
T.L.

Gerber Haus Restaurant, 1011 E. California Rd. - B.L.D. -
L.T.M.

RANCH HOUSE
3204 North Anthony Blvd.
Fort Wayne, Indiana
CO. T - B.L.D.

RANCH PANCAKE HOUSE
Lincoln Highway East; New Haven, Indiana
CO. T - B.L.D.

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN TAKE HOME STORE No. 4
4601 South Lafayette Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana
CO. T - L.D.

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN TAKE HOME STORE No. 5
4313 Bluffton Road
Fort Wayne, Indiana
CO. T - L.D.

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN TAKE HOME STORE No. 6
2118 Fairfield Avenue
CO. T - L.D.

ROCKPORT

The Modern Restaurant, B.L.D. T. CO. M.

SANTA CLAUS

Christmas Dining Room, B.L.D. T.C.

JEFFERSONVILLE

Jeffersonville Dining Room, 414 Spring Street - B.L.D.
C.CO.

VINCENNES

Alice Town Restaurant, 6th & St. Clair - B.L.D. T. CO.

Beaman's Lincoln Village, 15 & Willow - B.L.D. T.M.

Marone's, 101 N. Second, L.D. T.L.E.

Troy's, 2222 N. 6th., B.L.D. T.CO.

RESTAURANT SERVICES CODE

B —Breakfast
L —Lunch
D —Dinner

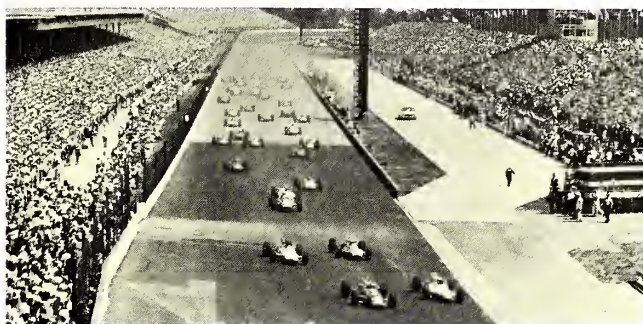
TYPE OF SERVICE

L —Liquor
C —Cafeteria
T —Table service
E —Entertainment
D —Drive in
CO—Carry out
H —Hotel
M —Motel

INDIANAPOLIS

HOTEL-MOTEL ASSOCIATION

(Membership as of Jan. 1, 1967)



Home of the world-famed Indianapolis 500, Indianapolis offers tourist and traveler entertainment, recreation and diversion to please every taste, desire and budget. Take your choice: The Indianapolis symphony - museums - professional baseball - childrens' zoo - intercollegiate athletics - ice shows - amusement parks - swimming - boating - motion picture theatres - cinerama - legitimate stage - Avondale summer stock theatre - Starlight outdoor musicals - your choice of swank supper clubs featuring big names in night entertainment. For complete information write Department of Commerce, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

During your visit to Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Hotel-Motel Association invites you to enjoy the finest in eating establishments and suggests one of its following members.

AIRPORT HOTEL.....	Indpls. Mun. Airport
BARNES HOTEL.....	233 McCrea St.
CLAYPOOL HOTEL.....	14 N. Illinois St.
COLUMBIA CLUB.....	Monument Circle
DRAKE MOTOR HOTEL.....	1415 N. Penn. St.
ESSEX HOUSE MOTEL.....	421 N. Penn. St.
HARRISON HOTEL.....	51 N. Capitol
DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY INN.....	500 W. Washington
SPEEDWAY HOLIDAY INN.....	4665 W. 16th St.
IMPERIAL HOUSE MOTEL.....	343 W. Washington
INDPLS. ATHLETIC CLUB.....	350 N. Meridian St.
H. JOHNSON DOWNTOWN.....	501 W. Washington St.
MANGER MOTOR INN.....	1530 N. Meridian St.
MAROTT HOTEL.....	2625 N. Meridian St.
MIDTOWN HOLIDAY INN.....	1920 N. Meridian St.
MOHAWK MANOR MOTEL.....	5855 E. Wqshington
RAMADA INN.....	3525 N. Shadeland
SHERATON-LINCOLN HOTEL.....	117 W. Washington St.
SPEEDWAY MOTEL.....	4400 W. 16th St.
STOUFFER'S INDPLS. INN.....	2820 N. Meridian
WARREN HOTEL.....	123 S. Illinois
WILLIAMS HOTEL.....	253 W. Washington



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



1



4



2



3



5

1. Nancy Hanks Grave at Lincoln City
2. Santa Claus Land, Santa Claus, Indiana
3. The Original Stones of the Fireplace of The Lincoln Cabin Preserved at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
4. Soldiers Monument at Capitol Building, Indianapolis, Indiana
5. The Roofless Church, New Harmony, Indiana



historical marker

MARATHON GUARANTEE

Marathon Oil Company guarantees satisfaction with the Marathon petroleum products and the automotive services available at this Marathon service station. If you are not satisfied with such products or services, send us your evidence of purchase, within thirty days from the date of such purchase — and your money will be promptly refunded. MARATHON OIL COMPANY

otherwise known as
"the most powerful
ingredient in
gasoline today".





LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY





LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY



LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

Shortly after Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, proclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages." Truly, Lincoln's memory now belongs to more than the three states included in the Lincoln Heritage Trail or even the United States. Still his early years in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois shaped the man who became the sixteenth President of the United States. Now the present day traveler can visit many sites associated with Lincoln's formative years and experience the living presence of this famous American.

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809 in then Hardin county Kentucky at a point within the now recently formed county of Larue, a mile, or a mile and a half from where Hodginsville now is," Abraham Lincoln recalled in 1860. Today the traveler can follow young Abraham from the National Park at his birthplace to another Lincoln farm on Knob Creek in Kentucky where Lincoln first attended school.

By 1816 Thomas Lincoln had decided again to move his family to a new location and they crossed from Kentucky into Indiana . . . where they bought land in the Little Pigeon settlement in what is now Spencer County, Indiana. Here, in a rugged pioneer environment, Lincoln grew from a boy of seven through adolescence to the threshold of maturity, attending school as he said "by littles" and supplementing his formal education by diligent reading in the classics and in the basic documents of American history. While living in Indiana in 1818 Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died and was buried in what is now a National Park; a year later Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Bush Johnston at Elizabethtown and with their combined families they continued to make Indiana their home.

In March, 1830, Thomas Lincoln gathered his family together and headed for Vincennes to cross the Illinois border. The entrance of this family into Illinois is vividly brought to mind by the Lincoln Trail State Memorial at the west end of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge over the Wabash River. From this point the traveler, like the Lincolns, winds his way north through Palestine, past Charleston and Mattoon and on to the first Lincoln home in Illinois, now a state park west of Decatur. After spending their first winter here Thomas Lincoln moved to his first farm in Coles County and Abraham moved to New Salem, Illinois where he began his own career.

After living from 1831 to 1837 in New Salem, now carefully restored as the village which he knew, Lincoln moved to Springfield. Here he made his home while practicing law and married Mary Todd.

As a lawyer Lincoln traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit and tried cases at Mount Putaski and Postville where there are now state memorials on the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

Scenes familiar to Lincoln, the politician, are recreated at Vandalia where he served as a state legislator, at Springfield which he was instrumental in making the state capital, at Charleston where he debated with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 and at Hillsboro and Carmi where he stayed with friends while campaigning for himself and for others.

Although Lincoln set off on his own in 1831 he remained close to his father and step-mother. Near Charleston, the present day traveler, like Lincoln can stop at the sites of three Thomas Lincoln farms and the Moore House where Abraham visited his step-mother and with her paid his respects at Thomas' grave in Shiloh Cemetery before the president-elect departed for Washington.

All along the Lincoln Heritage Trail in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois the traveler can visualize the early life of Abraham Lincoln by visiting state parks, memorials, museums and viewing historical markers which preserve Lincoln's memory for future generations.



The Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois

ILLINOIS

The Lincoln Heritage Trail enters Illinois at the Lincoln Trail State Memorial where the Lincoln family crossed the Wabash River in 1830.

The Trail leads north to the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park where Lincoln's father, Thomas, returned later to live and farm.

After passing through this section of Coles County the Trail heads northwest across the rolling countryside to the site west of Decatur where the Lincoln family made their first home in Illinois.

From there it passes on to the towns of Mt. Pulaski and the restored period courthouse, Lincoln and the reconstructed Postville Courthouse, and Petersburg, the boyhood home of Edgar Lee Masters and the last resting place of Ann Rutledge.

A short distance farther south on the Trail is New Salem, carefully reconstructed as the village in which Lincoln lived for six years.

The historic old State Capitol, the only home Lincoln ever owned and the Tomb of the Great Emancipator are major attractions in Springfield.

Turning south, the Trail passes through Hillsboro to Vandalia where the State Capitol building in which Lincoln served as a legislator awaits the visitor.

From Vandalia the Trail goes south and east through Mt. Vernon, McLeansboro, and Carmi, where the restored Ratcliff Inn recalls Abraham Lincoln as a campaigner, before returning to Indiana at New Harmony.

A typical cabin in historic New Salem State Park





Nancy Hanks Lincoln Grave near Lincoln City

INDIANA

As you follow the Trail west from Louisville, stop for a while in the town of Corydon, second territorial and first state capitol of Indiana.

Just north of US 460, one can visit the fantastic Wynadotte and Marengo Caves. At Troy, Tell City and Cannelton, the steamboat era on the Ohio will be relived. At the famed Christmas post office of Santa Claus, various displays will delight the young at heart.

As the visitor nears Lincoln City, he will be in the heart of Indiana's Lincolnland. Here young Abe spent the fourteen formative years from seven to twenty-one. Here his mother is buried. Here Abe split rails, went to school, and read every book within reach. Enjoy the hospitality of Lincoln State Park and visit the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. A short side trip to Rockport's Pioneer Village will allow one to see some of the Ohio River's most majestic scenery at Grandview.

When the Lincoln family moved to Illinois they followed a route through Selvin (pioneer Polk Patch), Petersburg, and Monroe City to historic Vincennes. Like young Abe, the visitor will want to visit Elihu Stout's pioneer printshop. Don't miss one of America's great historic houses, Grouseland, home of Governor William Henry Harrison, hero of Tippecanoe and 9th President. Be sure to view the old territorial capitol and the George Rogers Clark Memorial.

The alternate route takes the traveler into wooded hill country. At Mitchell's Spring Mill State Park, a pioneer village will delight the historical minded. One can enjoy the nationally famed Brown County Hills with its well-known art colony and galleries. At Bloomington, tour the vast campus of one of America's greatest universities. Stop at scenic McCormick's Creek State Park near Spencer before continuing on to Vincennes.

George Rogers Clark Memorial at Vincennes





Lincoln's Boyhood Home

KENTUCKY

The trail which led Abraham Lincoln from a humble log cabin to the White House began at the Sinking Spring farm near Hodgenville, Kentucky. The Lincoln birthplace log cabin is now enshrined in a magnificent granite building at the Abraham Lincoln National Traditional Birthplace Site.

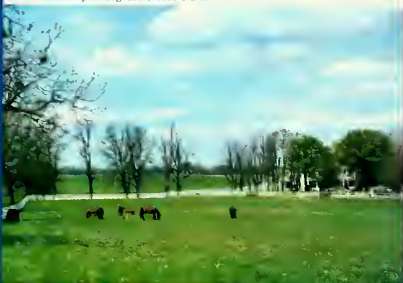
Lincoln's formative years — from 1809 to 1816 — were spent at Sinking Spring and Knob Creek. Lincoln, while President, once reminisced that Knob Creek was his earliest recollection. Here, Lincoln also said, he learned to read and write. Lincoln was always fond of his native state. His wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, was a native of Lexington, center of the Bluegrass horse country.

Mary Todd Lincoln, from an aristocratic Bluegrass family, defied her family in marrying the gaunt, plain-looking Lincoln. They were convinced the backwoodsman would never succeed.

Lincoln's talent for law was first discovered in Kentucky. As a lad of 18, Lincoln earned extra money by running a ferry service across the Ohio. Arrested for operating without a license, Lincoln successfully defended himself in the Lewisport court of Magistrate Samuel Pate.

Lincoln's traits of sagacity and patience were also characteristics of his parents, Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Both native to Kentucky, they were married at Springfield, now commemorated by the Lincoln Homestead State Park. The Lincoln Marriage Temple is now at the Pioneer Memorial State Park at Harrodsburg. Kentuckians revere the path of Lincoln and have endeavored to preserve for succeeding generations the illustrious years Lincoln spent in Kentucky.

Kentucky Bluegrass Horse Farm



Visit THESE HISTORIC SCENES OF THE LINCOLN HERITAGE

IN ILLINOIS

- 1 Lincoln Trail Monument
- 2 Lincoln Trail State Park, near Marshall
- 3 James Rennels Cabin
Charleston, Illinois
- 4 Lincoln Log Cabin State Park
- 5 Mattoon, Illinois
- 6 Spitzer Woods State Park
- 7 Decatur, Illinois
- 8 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park
- 9 Mount Pulaski Courthouse
Mount Pulaski, Illinois
- 10 Lincoln Courthouse
Lincoln, Illinois
- 11 Ann Rutledge Grave
Petersburg, Illinois
- 12 New Salem State Park
- 13 Lincoln Home & Tomb
Springfield, Illinois
- 14 Old State Capitol
Vandalia, Illinois
- 15 William J. Bryan Birthplace, Salem, Illinois
- 16 Mt. Vernon, Illinois
- 17 McLeansboro, Illinois
- 18 Ratcliff Inn,
Carmi, Illinois

IN INDIANA

- 19 George Rogers Clark Memorial
Vincennes, Indiana
- 20 Indiana Territorial Capitol
Vincennes, Indiana
- 21 Grouseland
Vincennes, Indiana
- 22 Elihu Stout Printshop
Vincennes, Indiana
- 23 Angel Mounds Historical Memorial
Evansville, Indiana
- 24 New Harmony, Indiana
- 25 Lincoln National Memorial
Lincoln City, Indiana
- 26 Lincoln State Park
Lincoln City, Indiana
- 27 Corydon State Capitol
- 28 Lincoln Pioneer Village
Rockport, Indiana
- 29 Santa Claus, Indiana
- 30 Howard National Steamboat Museum
Jeffersonville, Ind.
- 31 Wyandotte Cave
Marengo Cave
- 32 Cannelton, Tell City
Tobinsport, Indiana
- 33 Brown County State Park
Nashville, Indiana
- 34 Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
- 35 McCormick's Creek State Park, Spencer, Indiana
- 36 Spring Mill State Park
Mitchell, Indiana

IN KENTUCKY

- 37 Jefferson Davis Monument
Fairview, Kentucky
- 38 Lewisport, Kentucky
- 39 Hawesville, Kentucky
- 40 Hardinsburg, Kentucky
- 41 Abraham Lincoln National Historical Birthplace
- 42 Knob Creek
- 43 Elizabethtown
- 44 Lincoln Homestead State Park
- 45 Pioneer Memorial State Park
- 46 Mary Todd Lincoln Home
Lexington, Kentucky
- 47 State Capitol Building of Kentucky
- 48 Kentucky Historical Society
- 49 Long Run Creek
- 50 Farmington, Louisville, Ky.
- 51 Burkesville, Kentucky
- 52 Cloverport, Kentucky
- 53 Mammoth Cave
- 54 Lake Cumberland



ILLINOIS / INDIANA / KENTUCKY

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL



For Additional Information

**Indiana State Highway Commission
1103 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana**



**Board of Economic Development
State Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois**



**Tourist and Travel Division
Department of Public Information
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky**



For Additional Information

**Indiana State Highway Commission
1103 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana**



**Board of Economic Development
State Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois**



**Tourist and Travel Division
Department of Public Information
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky**



LINCOLN

HERITAGE TRAIL



ILLINOIS • INDIANA • KENTUCKY



For Additional Information

**Indiana State Highway Commission
1103 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana**



**Board of Economic Development
State Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois**



**Tourist and Travel Division
Department of Public Information
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky**



LINCOLN

HERITAGE TRAIL



ILLINOIS • INDIANA • KENTUCKY

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

When Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, proclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages." Truly, Lincoln's memory now belongs to more than the three states included in the Lincoln Heritage Trail or even the United States. Still his early years in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois shaped the man who became the sixteenth President of the United States. Now the traveler can visit many sites associated with Lincoln's formative years and experience the living presence of this famous American.

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in then Hardin county Kentucky at a point within the now recently formed county of Larue, a mite, or a mile and a half from where Hodginsville now is," Abraham Lincoln recalled in 1860. Today the traveler can follow young Abraham from the National Park at his birthplace to another Lincoln farm on Knob Creek in Kentucky where Lincoln first attended school.

By 1816 Thomas Lincoln had decided again to move his family to a new location and they crossed from Kentucky into Indiana, where they bought land in the Little Pigeon settlement in what is now Spencer County. Here, in a rugged pioneer environment, Lincoln grew from a boy of seven through adolescence to the threshold of maturity, attending school as he said "by littles" and supplementing his formal education by diligent reading in the classics and in the basic documents of American history. In 1818, Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died in Indiana and was buried in what is now a national memorial; a year later Thomas Lincoln married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. With their combined families they made Indiana their home.

In March, 1830, Thomas Lincoln gathered his family together and headed for Vincennes to cross the Illinois border. The entrance of this family into Illinois is vividly brought to mind by the Lincoln Trail State Memorial at the west end of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge over the Wabash River. From this point the traveler, like the Lincolns, winds his way north through Palestine, past Charleston and Mattoon and on to the first Lincoln home in Illinois, now a state park west of Decatur. After their first winter here Thomas Lincoln moved to his first farm in Coles County and Abraham moved to New Salem, Illinois, where he began his own career.

After living from 1831 to 1837 in New Salem, now carefully restored as the village he knew, Lincoln moved to Springfield. Here he made his home while practicing law, and here he brought his bride, Mary Todd, from her home in Lexington, Kentucky.

As a lawyer Lincoln traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit and tried cases at Mount Pulaski and Postville where there are now state memorials on the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

Scenes familiar to Lincoln, the politician, are recreated at Vandalia where he served as a state legislator, at Springfield which he was instrumental in making the state capital, at Charleston where he debated with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 and at Hillsboro and Carmi where he stayed with friends while campaigning for himself and others.

Although Lincoln set off on his own in 1831, he remained close to his father and step-mother. Near Charleston, the present day traveler, like Lincoln, can stop at the sites of three Thomas Lincoln farms and the Moore House where Abraham visited his step-mother and with her paid his respects at Thomas' grave in Shiloh Cemetery before the President-elect departed for Washington.

All along the Lincoln Heritage Trail in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois the traveler can visualize the early life of Abraham Lincoln by visiting state parks, memorials and museums and viewing historical markers which preserve Lincoln's memory for future generations.



The Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois

ILLINOIS

The Lincoln Heritage Trail enters Illinois at the Lincoln Trail State Memorial where the Lincoln family crossed the Wabash River in 1830.

The Trail leads north to the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park where Lincoln's father, Thomas, returned later to live and farm.

After passing through this section of Coles County the Trail heads northwest across the rolling countryside to the site west of Decatur where the Lincoln family made their first home in Illinois.

From there it passes on to towns of Mt. Pulaski and the restored period courthouse, Lincoln and the reconstructed Postville Courthouse, and Petersburg, the boyhood home of Edgar Lee Masters and the last resting place of Ann Rutledge.

A short distance farther south on the Trail is New Salem, carefully reconstructed as the village in which Lincoln lived for six years.

The historic old State Capitol, the only home Lincoln ever owned and the Tomb of the Great Emancipator are major attractions in Springfield.

Turning south, the Trail passes through Hillsboro to Vandalia where the State Capitol building in which Lincoln served as a legislator awaits the visitor.

From Vandalia the Trail goes south and east through Mt. Vernon, McLeansboro, and Carmi, where the restored Ratcliff Inn recalls Abraham Lincoln as a campaigner, before returning to Indiana at New Harmony.

A typical cabin in historic New Salem State Park





Nancy Hanks Lincoln Grave near Lincoln City

INDIANA

As you follow the Trail west from Louisville, stop for a while in the town of Corydon, second territorial and first state capital of Indiana.

Just north of US 460, one can visit the fantastic Wyandotte and Marengo Caves. At Troy, Tell City and Cannellon, the steamboat era on the Ohio will be relived. At the famed Christmas post office of Santa Claus, various displays will delight the young at heart.

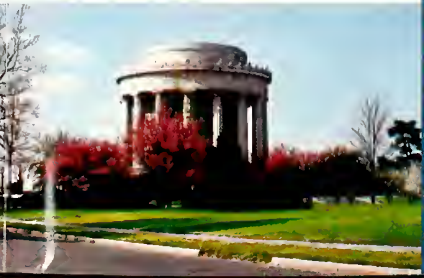
As the visitor nears Lincoln City, he will be in the heart of Indiana's Lincolnland. Here young Abe spent his fourteen formative years, from seven to twenty-one. Here his mother is buried. Here Abe split rails, went to school, and read every book within reach. Enjoy the hospitality of Lincoln State Park and visit the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. A short side trip to Rockport's Pioneer Village will allow one to see some of the Ohio River's most majestic scenery at Grandview.

When the Lincoln family moved to Illinois they followed a route through Selvin (pioneer Polk Patch), Petersburg, and Monroe City to historic Vincennes. Like young Abe, the visitor will want to visit Elihu Stout's pioneer printshop at Vincennes. While here, don't miss one of America's great historic houses, Grouseland, home of Governor William Henry Harrison, hero of Tippecanoe and 9th President. Also, be sure to view the old territorial capitol and the George Rogers Clark State Memorial.

The alternate route takes the traveler into wooded hill country. At Mitchell's Spring Mill State Park, a pioneer village will delight the historical minded. One can enjoy the nationally famed Brown County Hills with its well-known art colony and galleries. At Bloomington, tour the vast campus of one of America's greatest universities. Stop at scenic McCormick's Creek State Park near Spencer before continuing on to Vincennes.

A trip to Indianapolis, the state capital and to Fort Wayne to the Lincoln Life Foundation Museum is worth while.

George Rogers Clark State Memorial at Vincennes





Lincoln's Boyhood Home, near Hodgenville, Kentucky

KENTUCKY

The trail which led Abraham Lincoln from a humble log cabin to the White House began at the Sinking Spring farm near Hodgenville, Kentucky. The Lincoln birthplace log cabin is now enshrined in a magnificent granite building at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site.

Lincoln's formative years—from 1809 to 1816—were spent at Sinking Spring and Knob Creek. Lincoln, while President, once reminisced that Knob Creek was his earliest recollection. Here, Lincoln also said, he learned to read and write. His wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, was a native of Lexington, center of the Bluegrass horse country.

Mary Todd defied her aristocratic Bluegrass family in marrying the gaunt, plain-looking Lincoln. Her family was convinced the backwoodsman would never succeed.

Lincoln's talent for law was first discovered in Kentucky. As a lad of 18, Lincoln earned extra money by running a ferry service across the Ohio River. Arrested for operating without a license, Lincoln successfully defended himself in the court of Magistrate Samuel Pate in Lewisport, Kentucky.

Lincoln's traits of sagacity and patience were also characteristics of his parents, Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Both native Kentuckians, they were married near Springfield, Kentucky; their courtship days are commemorated at Lincoln Homestead State Shrine. The Lincoln Marriage Temple is now at Pioneer Memorial State Park in Harrodsburg.

Lincoln was always fond of this native state. Kentuckians revere Lincoln and have endeavored to preserve for succeeding generations the path of Abraham Lincoln and his family in Kentucky.

Kentucky Bluegrass Horse Farm



Visit THESE HISTORIC SCENES ALONG THE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL



Follow the Lincoln Heritage Trail Route Markers in:

ILLINOIS

- 1 Lincoln Trail Monument
- 2 Lincoln Trail State Park, near Marshall
- 3 Lincoln-Douglas Debate Charleston, Illinois
- 4 Coles County Lincoln Site
- 5 Grant & 21st Illinois Mattoon, Illinois
- 6 Spiller Woods State Park
- 7 Decatur, Illinois
- 8 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park
- 9 Mount Pulaski Courthouse Mount Pulaski, Illinois
- 10 Lincoln Courthouse Lincoln, Illinois
- 11 Ann Rutledge Grave Petersburg, Illinois
- 12 New Salem State Park
- 13 Lincoln Home & Tomb Springfield, Illinois
- 14 Old State Capitol Vandalia, Illinois
- 15 William J. Bryan Birthplace, Salem, Illinois
- 16 Mt. Vernon, Illinois
- 17 McLeansboro, Illinois
- 18 Ratcliff Inn Carmi, Illinois

INDIANA

- 19 George Rogers Clark Memorial Vincennes, Indiana
- 20 Indiana Territorial Capitol Vincennes, Indiana
- 21 Grouseland and Stout Print Shop Vincennes, Indiana
- 22 State Capitol and home of 500 Mile Speedway Indianapolis, Indiana
- 23 Angel Mounds Historical Memorial Evansville, Indiana
- 23A Lincoln Trail Farm Hobbs, Indiana
- 24 New Harmony, Indiana
- 24 Lincoln National Memorial and State Park Lincoln City, Indiana
- 25 Lincoln Museum Fort Wayne, Indiana
- 27 First State Capitol Corydon, Indiana
- 28 Lincoln Pioneer Village Rockport, Indiana
- 29 Santa Claus, Indiana
- 30 Howard National Steamboat Museum Jeffersonville, Indiana
- 31 Wyandotte Cave Wyandotte, Indiana
- 31A Marengo Cave Marengo, Indiana
- 32 Cannellton, Tall City and Tobinsport, Indiana
- 33 Brown County State Park Nashville, Indiana
- 34 Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana
- 35 McCormick's Creek State Park Spencer, Indiana
- 36 Spring Mill State Park Mitchell, Indiana

KENTUCKY

- 37 Lewisport, Kentucky
- 38 Hawesville, Kentucky
- 39 Cloverport, Kentucky
- 40 Hardinsburg, Kentucky
- 41 Elizabethtown, Kentucky
- 42 Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site Hodgenville, Kentucky
- 43 Lincoln's Boyhood Home Knob Creek, Kentucky
- 44 Lincoln Homestead State Shrine Springfield, Kentucky
- 45 Pioneer Memorial State Park Harrodsburg, Kentucky
- 46 Mary Todd Lincoln Home Lexington, Kentucky
- 47 Kentucky State Capitol Frankfort, Kentucky
- 48 Old State House Historical Museum Frankfort, Kentucky
- 49 Long Run Creek
- 50 Farmington Louisville, Kentucky
- 51 Lake Cumberland
- 52 Burkesville, Kentucky
- 53 Mammoth Cave National Park Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
- 54 Jefferson Davis Monument Farview, Kentucky

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

DISCOVER AMERICA Along the Heritage Trails



For Additional Information

**Tourist Division
Indiana Department of Commerce
334 State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204**

●
**Division of Tourism
Department of Business
and Economic Development
222 South College Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62704**

●
**Travel Division
Department of Public Information
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

●
**Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation
216 South First Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820**



For Additional Information

**Tourist Division
Indiana Department of Commerce
334 State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204**

•
**Division of Tourism
Department of Business
and Economic Development
222 South College Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62704**

•
**Travel Division
Department of Public Information
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

•
**Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation
216 South First Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820**

"The cowards never started and the weak ones died by the way."

This popular saying epitomized the adventurous spirit of many pioneer Americans. In their restless search for unclaimed lands and untamed wilderness, many families headed west during the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries. Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains. By flatboat, scow and steamboat on the Ohio River, they pushed their way into the unfamiliar area they called "The Old Northwest."

Today, we know it as the Midwest—where the industrial might of the nation is centered—a place where the descendants of those pioneers have prospered but still preserve the memories of early hardships.

To make it easy for you to visit this busy heartland of the nation, a seven-day loop tour of three of the midwest states—Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio—is suggested. Beginning in Indianapolis, the trip is designed to take you through the remains of ancient Indian civilizations into modern cities, through gently rolling hills, quiet farmlands and famous museums. All overnight stops are in towns with a wide choice of accommodations. Many good restaurants featuring regional delicacies will be found along the way.

FIRST DAY—Indianapolis to Vincennes, 230 miles.

Leave Indianapolis on State Highway 37 and travel south through Bloomington, the home of Indiana University in the hills of southern Indiana.

Continue on State Highway 37 to Bedford, then turn west on U.S. 50 to Loo-gootee where, heading south on U.S. 231, you'll come to Lincoln City, and the nearby Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

This is the site of the Thomas Lincoln farm and the burial place of Nancy Hanks Lincoln where Abraham Lincoln lived from his seventh to 21st year. To tell the story of Lincoln's Indiana years, the National Park Service maintains a Living Historical Farm. Period buildings and fences have been reconstructed,



historical tour of the midwest

and crops similar to those raised by the Lincoln family (corn, cotton, and tobacco), are cultivated as they would have been 140 years ago.

Take U.S. 231 and 460 to Evansville, and follow State Highway 662 southeast eight miles to Angel Mounds.

At Angel Mounds State Memorial, you'll see the largest group of prehistoric Indian mounds in Indiana. The Hopewell Indians covered their dead in cone-shaped domes of earth. Excavations have uncovered numerous rectangular houses, temples, a plaza, and a palisade, along with many artifacts enclosed as burial offerings in the graves.

Return to Evansville and drive north on U.S. 41 to Vincennes, your first overnight stopping place.

Either this night or early next morning, take advantage of the Trailblazer Train, operated by Vincennes University to tour the historic sites of this city. One highlight is the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. Located on Second Street, south of U.S. 50, this park memorializes the expedition of 1778-79 where Clark, a young Virginia colonel, won a victory over the British at Fort Sackville, guaranteeing possession of the Old Northwest to the United States.

SECOND DAY—Vincennes to Springfield, Illinois, 174 miles.

Travel West 57 miles on U.S. 50 to the intersection of U.S. 45, west of Clay City, Illinois. Head north on U.S. 45 to Effingham, where you'll pick up Illinois Highway 32. At Sullivan, take State Highway 121 and U.S. 36 to Decatur and Springfield, capital of Illinois.

Lincoln buffs will be delighted with Springfield, the only town in which President Lincoln owned a home. The Great Emancipator lived here from 1844 until his departure for Washington in 1861. The house, which is maintained by the State, contains much Lincoln

memorabilia of historic impact.

Here also is the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, final resting place for our sixteenth President; his wife, Mary, and three of their four children. See also the restored Sangamon County Courthouse which served as the state capitol for nearly 40 years and was a focal point for Lincoln's activities during his Springfield years. Numerous markers have been placed around town to guide visitors to most of the historic points of interest.

THIRD DAY—Springfield to Chicago, 186 miles.

Drive north from Springfield, via Interstate 55 and U.S. 66, to Chicago. Several days could be spent in the "Windy City," but since this is a seven-day trip, time forces you to be selective.

Of particular interest are the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park and the University of Chicago. If you're interested in architecture, stop at the Robie House at 5757 South Woodlawn Avenue. This is one of the finest examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's design genius. The Field Museum, Adler Planetarium, and the Shedd Aquarium also are recommended.

FOURTH DAY—Chicago, Illinois, to Toledo, Ohio, 325 miles.

Leave on Interstate 94 and east on U.S. 30, to U.S. 41. Drive south on U.S. 41 and 52 through Lafayette, Indiana, home of Purdue University.

From Lafayette, take Indiana Highway 25, seven miles to State Highway 225 and Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial. Here in November, 1811, troops of General William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indians led by The Prophet, brother of Tecumseh. This is the battle that made Harrison a national hero and helped elect him President of the United States in 1840.

Return to Indiana Highway 25 and continue to Peru, then take State Highway 124 to Interstate 69.

Part of this route is known as the Frances Slocum Trail in honor of the young daughter of pioneers who was kidnapped and grew up among the Miami Indians. A short side trip over a well-marked road will take you to her grave and by the "Old Fashioned Garden," the inspiration for Cole Porter's song by that name.

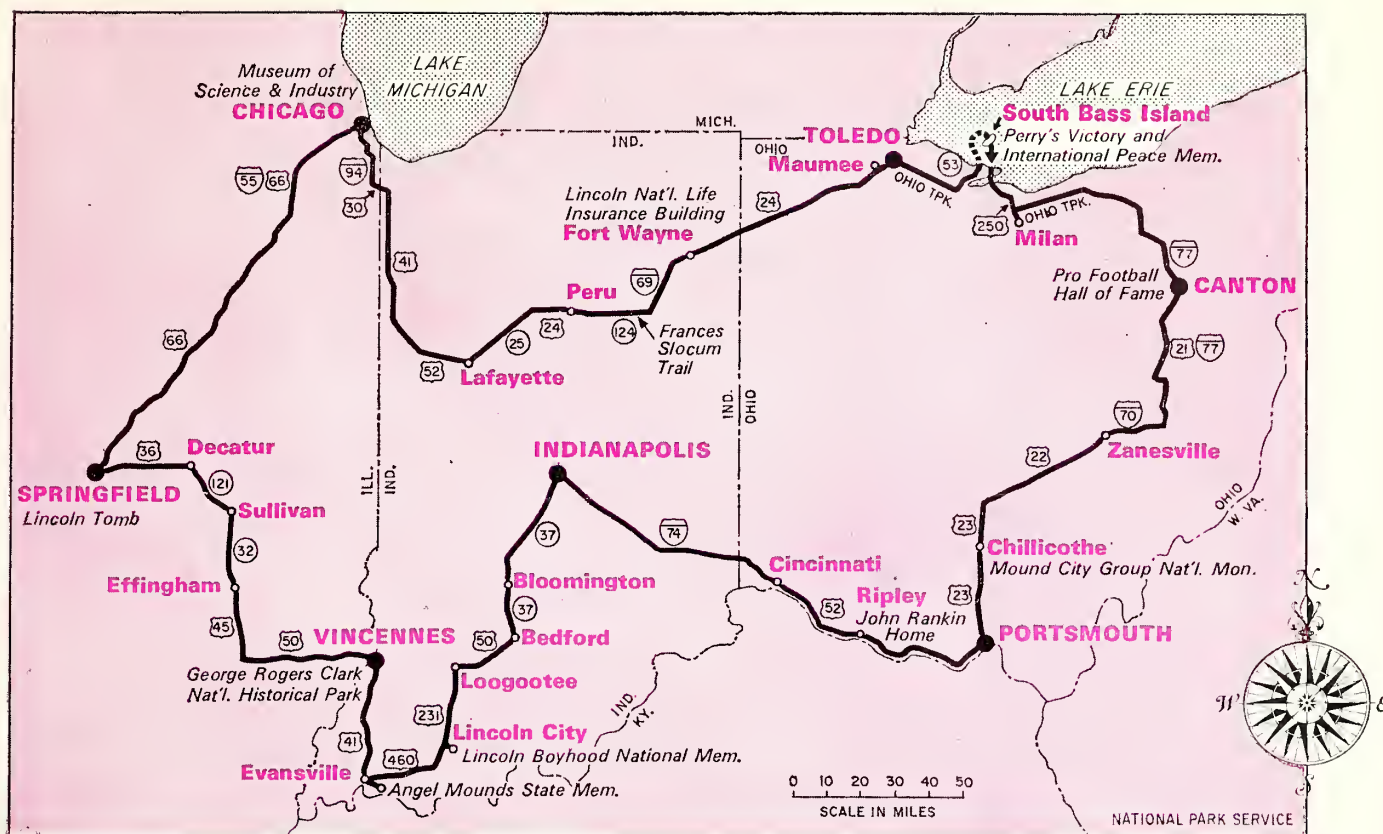
Continue on Interstate 69 to U.S. 24 and Fort Wayne, Indiana. Allow time here to visit the outstanding museum of Lincolniana at the Lincoln National Life Insurance Building, 1301 South Harrison Street.

From Fort Wayne, take U.S. 24 into Ohio. You'll pass through the town of Maumee, where you can visit the Fallen Timbers battlefield. Here in August, 1794, United States forces led by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne routed Indians of the Miami Confederacy. Wayne's campaign and the ensuing treaty of Greenville in 1795, won a secure foothold on the northern frontier of Ohio. Continue a few miles north to Toledo where you'll find many overnight accommodations.

FIFTH DAY—Toledo to Canton, Ohio, 176 miles.

Take the Ohio Turnpike to Exit 6 on State Highway 53 to Catawba Point, on Lake Erie. From here, you can take a 45-minute ferry ride out to South Bass Island, the site of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. From April through November, automobile ferries are in operation; from mid-June through Labor Day, 14 round trips daily are available.

On the island is a handsome memorial to Commodore Oliver Perry, of "We have met the enemy and they are ours" fame. It was here that Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812. In addition to commemorating Perry's Victory the huge Doric column also symbolizes the 3,000 mile unfortified boundary between the



United States and Canada.

Returning to the mainland, take State Highway 2 and U.S. 250 to Milan where you can visit the Thomas A. Edison Birthplace. Although he lived here only seven years, Edison always cherished the memory of this small brick cottage. The Edison Birthplace Association has restored the property.

Continue on U.S. 250 north to the Ohio Turnpike and drive east to Exit 11, where you should turn south into Interstate 77 for the road to Canton. Here, you can visit the McKinley Monument, where President William McKinley, his wife and two infant daughters are buried. For football fans, Canton's Pro Football Hall of Fame is well worth seeing.

SIXTH DAY—Canton to Portsmouth, Ohio, 255 miles.

Take Interstate 77 and U.S. 21 south to Interstate 70. En route you'll pass through Fort Laurens State Park, marking the site of present-day Ohio's only Revolutionary War Fort.

As you drive west on Interstate 70, you'll pass through New Concord, the boyhood home of Col. John A. Glenn, the first American to orbit the earth. At Zanesville, take U.S. 22 to Circleville, then U.S. 23 to Chillicothe to see the Mound City Group National Monument. This is another site of the burial mounds of the Hopewell Indians whose civilization flourished for a thousand years before mysteriously fading by 500 A.D. At the Visitors Center, see the articles excavated from the burial grounds such as effigy pipes, pottery vessels, and copper headdresses—fascination examples of an artistic and distinctive culture.

From Chillicothe, continue on U.S. 23 to Portsmouth for your next-to-the last night's stop.

SEVENTH DAY—Portsmouth, Ohio to Indianapolis, 222 miles.

Start out on this last day's drive west on U.S. 52 to Cincinnati. This is a beautiful trip down the wooded Ohio Valley. At Ripley, look for the John Rankin Home,

once a station on the Underground Railroad. It was here, according to local tradition, that Eliza, of Uncle Tom's Cabin, fled across floating ice from the Kentucky shore and found refuge in the Rankin home.

In Cincinnati, the Alphonso Taft Home, birthplace and boyhood home of President William Howard Taft, 2038 Auburn Avenue, honors the memory of the only man who ever served both as President and as Chief Justice of the United States.

If time permits, you'll find the Cincinnati Art Museum in Eden Park has an excellent collection of paintings and ceramic ware.

From Cincinnati, take Interstate 74 back to Indianapolis, and the end of your seven-day tour. You will have traveled 1568 miles through some of America's most beautiful and historic lands. It isn't the raw, wild country, filled with bears and panthers, that Abraham Lincoln saw in 1816, but it's part of our country all Americans should visit and know. ♦

Department of
Commerce

Lieutenant Governor
ROBERT D. ORR
Director

ROBERT C. MORRIS
Executive Director



State of Indiana

336 State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 633-4450
Cable: INCOM

December 6, 1973

Mr. Mark Neely, Director
Lincoln National Life Museum
1301 South Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Dear Mr. Neely:

During the past year and a half, the Indiana Division of Tourism has promoted Hoosier weekend destination ideas through a weekly radio program aired by the Indiana Broadcasters' Association.

Week before last our program was based upon the Lincoln Heritage Trail and it focused upon several Trail attractions within our State, including the Lincoln National Life Library and Museum. I have enclosed one (1) copy of the script written and utilized by our office for this promotion.

The material was taped and released to all Indiana Broadcasters' Association radio stations Wednesday, November 21, and it was aired at varying daily intervals through the evening of Saturday, November 24.

IBA stations reach listening audiences in all 92 Indiana counties with some coverage into Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Michigan.

I sincerely hope you will call upon your Indiana Division of Tourism whenever our staff might be of service, and I thank you for your active interest in our Hoosier State.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheri Dunnington".

Sheri Dunnington (Mrs.)
Associate Director
Division of Tourism
317/633-5423

SD/rm

Enclosure

*Let us continue
under Lincoln
Heritage Trail
in Indiana
dunnington*

Department of
Commerce

Lieutenant Governor
ROBERT D. ORR
Director

ROBERT C. MORRIS
Executive Director



State of Indiana

336 State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 633-4450
Cable: INCOM

IBA SCRIPT
FOR RELEASE THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 19, 1973

SUBJECT: VISIT LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL
ATTRACTIONS DURING HOLIDAY BREAK

For those of you who may be crossing through a portion of Indiana during this year's Thanksgiving holiday break, why not consider visiting a Hoosier attraction or two in conjunction with your trip.

And particularly if you'll be moving through southern Indiana, I'd like to suggest a few stops along the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

Traveling the Lincoln Heritage Trail is easy. Each leg of this 2,200-mile series of circular routes is marked by a standard emblem, carrying the Trail's name and a silhouette of our 16th President.

The Lincoln Heritage Trail is a historic tour of Abraham's migration through Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. But visitor attractions of many types are included along the way. Amusement areas, historic sites, state parks, lakes and camping facilities are readily available in all three states.

For Indiana the story begins in Lincoln City, where Thomas Lincoln settled his family in 1816. Abe was only seven, and he was to spend his next fourteen years among the rolling hills near Pigeon Creek.

-- more --

Abe's formative years in what is now Spencer County are recalled at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. There rest the original stones of the Lincoln cabin, a log house, farm and farm buildings similar to those Abraham knew, plus the gravesite of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

Adjacent to the Memorial is Lincoln State Park.

The atmosphere changes in nearby Santa Claus, Indiana where Christmas is celebrated every day. Guests are welcomed to the Toyland display, House of Dolls, Deer farm, Fairyland Railroad and array of Abe Lincoln mementos.

Also in the immediate area is the St. Meinrad Archabbey, an impressive Benedictine church and educational complex surrounded by lush countryside.

West of St. Meinrad is Evansville with its Mesker Zoo, Museum of Arts and Sciences, and Angel Mounds State Memorial.

Further west lies New Harmony, restored with buildings of prominence during the community's two separate experiments in communal living.

To the north historic Vincennes harbors the George Rogers Clark National Memorial, the home of William Henry Harrison named Grouseland, and the first Capital of the Indiana Territory. Of special interest is the Elihu Stout Printing Office where young Abe Lincoln saw his first printing press in 1830.

Alternate routes of the Lincoln Heritage Trail lead visitors through McCormick's Creek, Brown County and Spring Mill State Parks. Even Bloomington's Indiana University campus and Fort Wayne's Lincoln Museum are included.

Heading southeast along the Trail's Indiana route, Corydon is the site of the State's first Capital building. Made of local limestone and hand hewn timber, the State Memorial has been restored just as it stood in 1816.

Wyandotte and Marengo Coves border the Trail as it moves toward four of Indiana's most enchanting river cities. These are Tell City, Troy, Tobsport and Cannelton, where ferry service is still available across the Ohio.

A final stop along the Trail's circular path might be Rockport and its Lincoln Pioneer Village. Within the Village are reproductions of buildings known by Lincoln during his years in southern Indiana.

These are but a sampling of the many places to visit along the Lincoln Heritage Trail in Indiana.

For further information on the Lincoln Heritage Trail, please write your Indiana Division of Tourism, Room 336 State House, Indianapolis, or call A.C. 317/633-5423.

And from your Indiana Division of Tourism, I wish you a safe and happy holiday.

- end -

Foods Along The Lincoln Heritage Trail

by Dave Bruce

TRAVELING the trail that Abraham Lincoln took through Indiana and Illinois allows ample opportunity to sample regional foods of this north central area, and learn a bit of history doing it.

Those who have a hankering to try some of these dishes at home should purchase a Lincoln Heritage Trail Cook Book which, besides giving regional recipes, notes some of the foods Lincoln particularly liked.

Cuisine wasn't too fancy then, in that area, nor is it today. Take as a sample, the wedding dinner of Lincoln's sister Nancy:

Fat Wild Turkeys
Saddle of Deer Meat

Vegetable Pies — Turnips, Beans,
and Potatoes

Wild Honey — Maple Sugar

Watermelon Preserves, Cherry Preserves
Pawpaws
Tea

Not long ago at Holiday Inn East, Springfield, Illinois I had this Lincolnesque dinner:

Pork Chops Adobo
Snap Beans with Onion Butter
Creamed Corn
Corn Pones
Apple Brown Betty
Tea

Recipes for these dishes appear in the L.H.T. Cook Book.

Should you go by Gentryville, Indiana near the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial), and want some country cooking, the Iron Kettle Smorgasbord on Highway 231 is for you. Don't let the name fool you, for they're just using the word Smorgasbord to mean buffet. However, it seemed to me that the cook must have had his training in the south, for the fare was more southern country than northern country.

Over at New Harmony, Indiana, I picked up a little 12-page Rappite Cookbook, published for free distribution by the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. There's no doubt that many of the religious sects in America which stayed together in isolated areas had great influence on the regional cooking. Some of the interesting dishes of the Rappite community listed in this booklet are: Fried Corn, Pickled Eggs, Apples and Bacon, Peach Leather, and Hasty Cake.

The Red Geranium restaurant, also in New Harmony, has earned a reputation for fine cuisine. Two of the items they feature, which you might like to taste, are Shaker Ham Steak (baked in apple cider) and Shaker Lemon Pie.

For reasons unknown to me, Indiana wines are available in some restaurants along the trail. Much better products, in my opinion, come from Lawrenceburg's Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons distillery, one of the world's largest. This plant, located where it can easily get the corn, rye, and barley malt required in making its whiskeys, produces over 1-1/2—million cases of whiskey per month!

Further west on the trail takes you to the Clayville Country Kitchen, about a dozen miles west of Springfield, where many favorite local dishes may be sam-

In one corner of Abraham Lincoln's dining room in his Springfield home stands an exquisitely crafted and somewhat rare syllabub set, which he undoubtedly used to serve this "milk punch" to guests. Note the length of the window draperies. It was customary in better homes those days to have the draperies extra long — perhaps to show that you could afford the excess cloth.

PHOTO BY ILLINOIS DIVISION OF TOURISM



Apprentice cook at the Clayville Tavern winds up clock-escape mechanism of the spit-jack which turns a chicken roasting in front of the fire. As the weight descends, the gears rotate the spit.

PHOTO BY DAVE BRUCE

pled. In the adjacent Clayville Tavern it's intriguing to see chickens being roasted by the labor-saving spit-jack method.

In Springfield itself, in the only home Lincoln ever owned, trail tourists can quickly observe that he was a successful lawyer by the fine furnishings. One of the rather unusual items in his dining room is a set of syllabub glasses of delicate china. In Lincoln's time, syllabub was a popular drink or dessert made by curdling cream with wine. Here's the way it was made in 1742, according to The Williamsburg Art of Cookery, a fascinating, but sometimes hard-to-fathom, colonial cookbook:

TO MAKE A VERY FINE SYLLABUB

Take a quart plus half-a-pint of cream, a pint of Rhenish (wine), half a pint of Sack (sherry), three lemons, near a pound of double-refined sugar; beat and sift the sugar and put it in your cream, grate off the yellow rind of your three lemons and put that in; squeeze the juice of the three lemons into your wine, and put that to your cream; then beat all together with a whisk just half an hour; then take it up all together with a spoon, and fill your glasses.

A modern day version, should you care to make it, is much simpler, and though different, carries the same name:

SYLLABUB

In a large glass put a tablespoon of sugar syrup, a jigger of milk, 1-1/2 jiggers of heavy cream, and half-a-cup of sherry. Beat together rapidly and serve immediately.

It's very likely that President Lincoln served a syllabub made by a recipe somewhere in between 'these two' □

Along the Lincoln Heritage Trail

EUNICE TELFER JUCKETT

FOR a full half hour, head bowed and immobile, India's Madam Pandit stood before a tiny Kentucky log cabin. Her voice, when she finally spoke, was low and reverent. "Here," said she, "was born one of the greatest men in the history of the world."

Madam Pandit, then ambassador to the United States, was not, in 1961, the first to be emotionally moved by her visit to Abraham Lincoln's simple birthplace. She was but one of thousands who each year follow the well-marked Lincoln Heritage Trail that meanders over 2,000 miles through Ohio River country. The medallion-marked route, paralleling the early history of Lincoln, sweeps from the gentle hills of Kentucky, across the Ohio into once heavily forested southern Indiana and then through Illinois' broad prairies.

Today, few visitors follow the entire trail, but rare indeed is the one who misses its logical starting point, the Sinking Spring Farm near Hodgenville, Kentucky. Here, Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, the second child of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

President Woodrow Wilson came to the cabin in 1916, the year the birthplace became a national parksite. For a moment he, like Madam Pandit, stood silent beside the rough-hewn logs, which after years of being dismantled and carted around the country as a side-show curiosity had finally been brought back and preserved under a granite and marble memorial resembling a Greek temple. "This little hut," said Wilson, "was the cradle of one of the great sons of men." President Theodore Roosevelt likewise was impressed, as were Presidents William Howard Taft, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Dwight Eisenhower, whose remark, "Lincoln has always seemed to represent all that is best in America," may well explain why so many people follow the Lincoln Trail each year.

You, as a teacher, will find endless opportunities along the trail to learn a great deal about the man who rose from being the lowly "Railsplitter" (Lincoln once split





Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois.

1,000 fence rails to earn a pair of trousers) to become the "Great Emancipator." Somewhere between the two titles lies the man Lincoln himself would have recognized, for he had no illusions about himself, no false pride or inflated ego.

Some have pictured Lincoln as an uneducated backwoods country-bumpkin type. Actually, Lincoln attended the local "blab" schools to learn his basic reading, writing, and fundamentals by rote, but his total formal schooling added up to only a year. Lincoln was far from uneducated, though. He had a tremendous capacity for learning and acquired not only a broad general knowledge from his vast reading, but a technical knowledge in both surveying and law. The vocabulary and sentence structure, as well as the simplicity and force, of the 268-word Gettysburg Address were hardly the work of an ignorant man.

Log cabins and houses made of logs played an important role in the development of the west—as well as in the life of Abraham Lincoln. In fact, as you follow the Lincoln Heritage Trail through Kentucky you'll be able to go back a generation to the unusual two-story structure where Tom Lincoln courted Nancy Hanks. It's now part of the Lincoln Homestead State Park.

Nearby is a replica of the house in which Abraham Lincoln's grandmother raised Tom and her younger children.

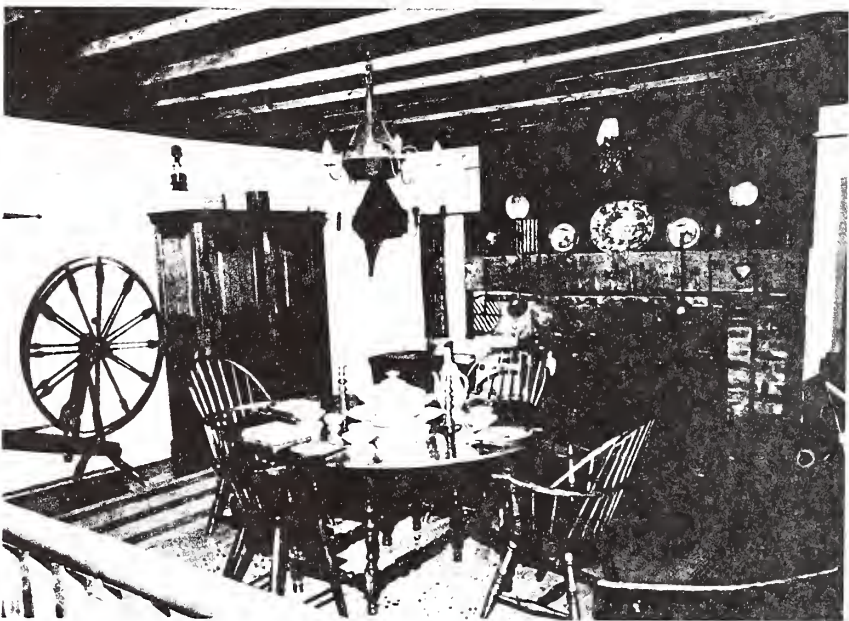
Springfield, Kentucky, has an 1816 courthouse in Washington County. Here is preserved the Lincoln-Hanks Marriage bond, the illusive document for which Abraham Lincoln searched in vain during his 1860 presidential campaign to refute rumors that his parents had not been married. The document turned up in the courthouse 13 years after Lincoln's assassination. It had been buried among old records.

As you view the log structures connected with Lincoln's early life, you'll discover that poplar, sycamore, and ash were the most common trees felled for building on the frontier, about 40 logs being needed for a one-room cabin.

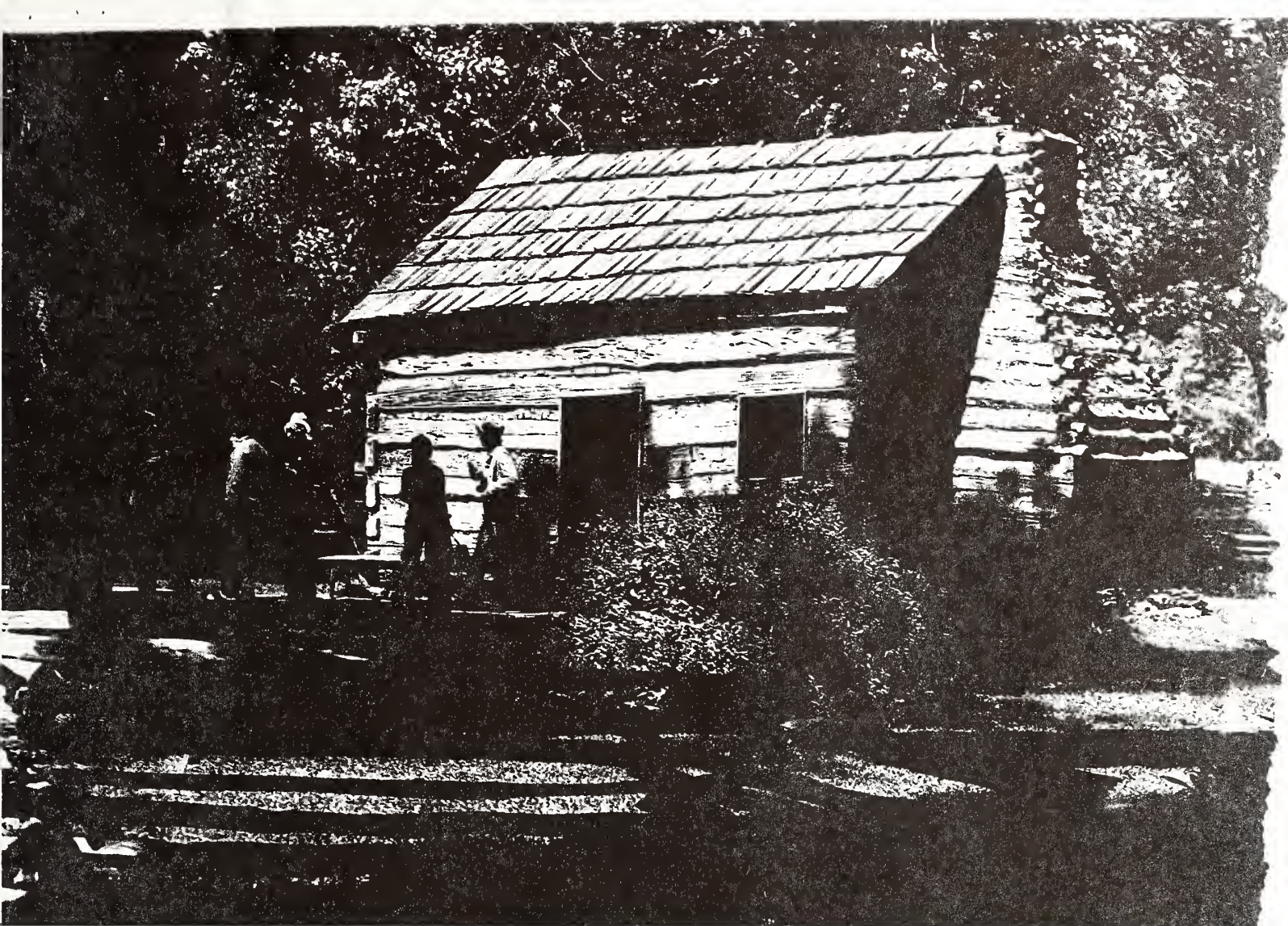


Kids rub Lincoln's nose for luck at the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Illinois.

The interior of a frontier home can be seen during a stop in New Salem, Illinois.



Photos courtesy of the author and the Illinois Division of Tourism.



This is a replica of the early Lincoln home on Knob Creek, Kentucky.

The earliest cabins were built of logs, nixed at the ends to hold them together. Later, the logs were "squared" by ax. Still later they were run through a saw mill to give them a smoother finish. Whitewashed interiors and plank flooring were early embellishments. Furniture was simple—and sparse. Examples of Tom Lincoln's carpentry are found along the trail.

The Lincoln home at the corner of 8th and Jackson in Springfield, Illinois, was at one time a one-and-a-half-story log house. Funds inherited by Mary Todd Lincoln enabled the Lincolns to add a full second story, thus providing the fine upstairs bedroom-office where Lincoln frequently conferred with political and professional colleagues.

Actually, by this date Lincoln had developed a good law practice, and his was one of the better homes in the area. It was here that the Republican committee formally notified Lincoln of his party's nomination to the presidency. Well past midnight the following November, when the final election results were in, Lincoln walked home through the early winter darkness, climbed the stairs, and wakened Mary. "We are elected," he said.

Lincoln's shaving mug and soap dish as well as Mary's sewing box are among the many Lincoln items on display here. The new stove, which she took with her to Washington and which for many years was part of the Lincoln collection on exhibit at Ford's Theatre, has been returned and is once again ensconced in the kitchen at the rear of the house. Eventually the National Park

Service hopes to have a large area of several blocks around the Lincoln home restored to its appearance in the days when the Lincolns lived here in the only home he ever owned.

All along the trail you'll find tiny log cabins in the souvenir shops. They cost little and might be a good item to take back to your classroom to spark a lesson on early survival strategy in the heavily wooded sections bordering the Ohio. Discussions might center around the necessities—water, shelter, food, firewood, and the tasks performed by the family, living without benefit of supermarket, electricity, newspapers, television, or automobile.

Five of the outstanding places of interest along the trail can be reached by traveling under 750 miles.

At the first of these, the Birthplace Cabin near Hodgenville in Kentucky, after examining the cabin you'll want to walk down to the bubbling spring.

From the Sinking Creek farmsite it's only a few miles to the next Lincoln home, at Knob Creek. The soil here was a trifle better than that at Sinking Creek. There was another advantage, too: It was only two miles from the school which Lincoln and his sister Sarah attended spasmodically. There's a replica of the Lincoln cabin here, along with a split-rail fence. However, the question of clear land title plagued Tom Lincoln as it had at Sinking Spring, and then, too, the slaves being driven along the road that passed their dooryard, upset the senior Lincoln and he decided to move his family across the Ohio into "free" country in Indiana.

Crossing at Thompson's Ferry in December, the Lincoln wagons plodded along a woods trail 12 miles inland from the river to new land at Pigeon Creek, the third Lincoln home. As you will see when you visit the farm the Lincolns carved out of the dense forest, theirs was typical of earlier pioneer farms along the eastern coast—from which Lincoln's ancestors had come. The main cabin was surrounded by outbuildings to shelter the livestock—the cow, sheep, hogs, and oxen. Women carded wool to be spun on home-made spinning wheels, and the thread was turned into cloth on lap looms. Dyes as well as remedies for illness came from woods plants. Soap was made from ashes and animal fat.

Today costumed "activists" perform these same tasks at the reconstructed farm, at the Indiana homesite, its home, smokehouse and barn providing the focal points for the "living historical farm" of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, created by the state and now part of the National Park System, open daily.

It was at this farm that Lincoln's mother died from the "milk sickness" brought on by drinking milk from a cow which had eaten snakeroot.

The Lincolns' move to Illinois when Lincoln was going on 22, a grown man but still with his family, provides the fourth major point of the Lincoln Heritage Trail. The New Salem State Park is near Petersburg, 20 miles northwest of Springfield. Here Lincoln arrived "like a piece of floating driftwood," as he said.

The tiny frontier settlement, a handful of primitive homes with the Rutledge Tavern, a few stores, and a mill, was home to barely 150. It reached its zenith when Lincoln lived here but became a ghost town not long after he left.

Lincoln spent but a short time in New Salem. He was chosen captain of a volunteer company in the Black Hawk Indian War, and was elected to the Illinois State Legislature. By the time he left in 1837, on a borrowed horse with all his belongings in two saddlebags, he had also worked in the mill, done some surveying, clerked in the general store, and acted as postmaster.

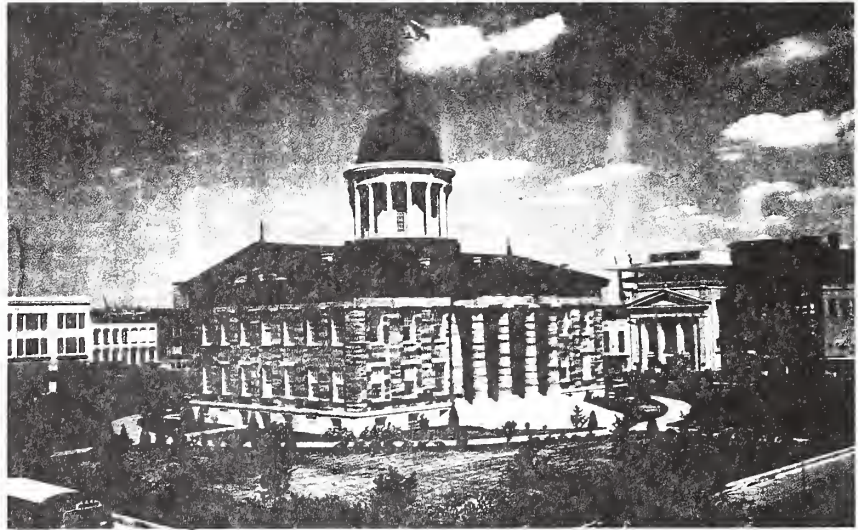
Today, as you wander down New Salem's winding dirt lane, the modern countryside well shut out by careful landscaping, past the ox carts, the tiny garden plots, the yards enclosed with split railings to fence in the domestic animals and keep out the wild ones, you'll find costumed guides recreating the busy life here in the seven years between 1830-1837 when Lincoln was going about the business of becoming a man.

In Springfield, Illinois, the fifth place of top importance on the trail, you'll find three main points of interest: the stately clapboard and shuttered Lincoln home, the Old Statehouse, and the Lincoln Tomb where all except Robert, the eldest son (who is buried at Arlington National Cemetery), are now interred.

The courthouse of mellowed pinkish stone has special glass in the windows so that modern Springfield which surrounds Courthouse Square appears slightly out of focus, thus permitting the visitor to imagine himself here in the days when Lincoln might at any moment descend the intricate central stairway.

At the tomb, you'll make your adieu to the man whose name the Heritage Trail bears. As the guide intones Secretary Stanton's words, "Now he belongs to the ages," those who have faithfully followed some of Lincoln's steps will have become aware of the many influences that shaped his character and gave him direction.

Your trip along the trail will dispell some of the legends spawned through the century following Lincoln's death. Probably the most shattering is the romanticism connecting Lincoln with Anne Rutledge.



The Old State Capitol in Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln pleaded many cases.

Lincoln's birthplace cabin is located in this shrine near Hodgenville, Kentucky.



Eurailpass lets you travel all over Europe for what you'd pay for this one trip.

A two-week, unlimited travel First Class Eurailpass costs just \$130. A one-time, one-way First Class rail ticket from Paris to Stockholm costs \$140.

At \$130, it's obvious that you don't have to travel every day to make Eurailpass a bargain.

Yet complete travel freedom is yours. Unlimited First Class rail travel through 13 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

You can pick up and go whenever you wish.

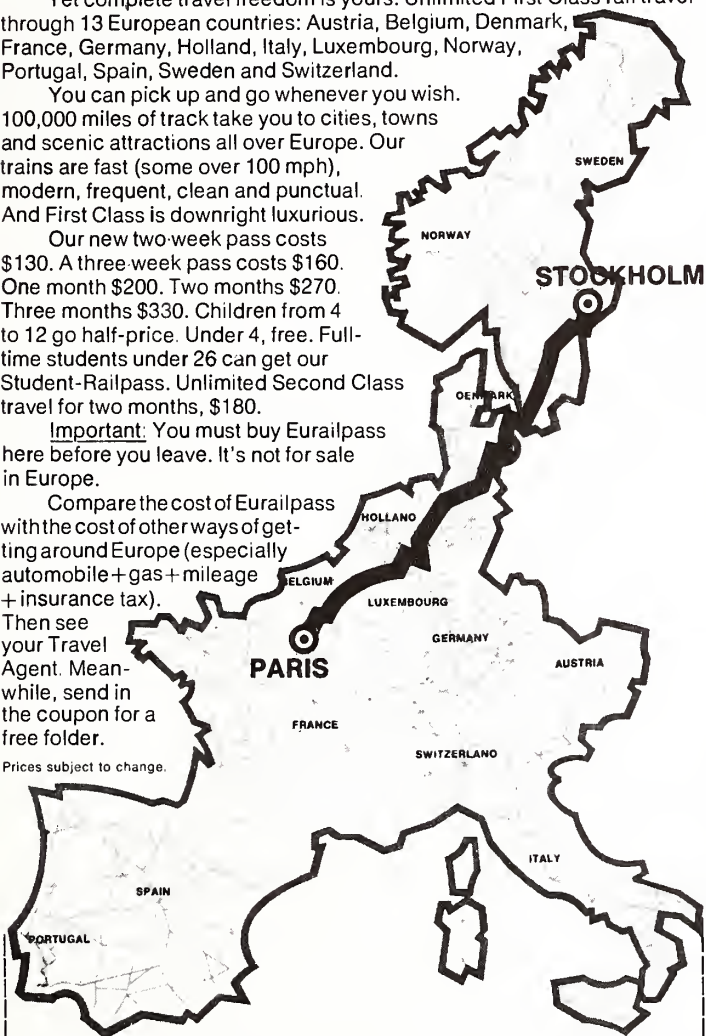
100,000 miles of track take you to cities, towns and scenic attractions all over Europe. Our trains are fast (some over 100 mph), modern, frequent, clean and punctual. And First Class is downright luxurious.

Our new two-week pass costs \$130. A three-week pass costs \$160. One month \$200. Two months \$270. Three months \$330. Children from 4 to 12 go half-price. Under 4, free. Full-time students under 26 can get our Student-Railpass. Unlimited Second Class travel for two months, \$180.

Important: You must buy Eurailpass here before you leave. It's not for sale in Europe.

Compare the cost of Eurailpass with the cost of other ways of getting around Europe (especially automobile + gas + mileage + insurance tax). Then see your Travel Agent. Meanwhile, send in the coupon for a free folder.

Prices subject to change.



Eurailpass, Dept. 138C-2067, Box 90, Bohemia, New York 11716
Please send me your free ☐ Eurailpass folder ☐ Student-Railpass folder.

Name _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

EURAILPASS The price of one trip could pay for all of Europe.
See Materials/Information Listing #162

Lincoln Heritage Trail

"Nothing to it, really," claims Paul Beaver, a professor of Lincolniana at Lincoln College in Lincoln, Illinois. "They were young people in New Salem. Naturally they knew each other, but she was engaged, and although her fiancé was not there in the months before her untimely death, Lincoln would have respected the betrothal. As far as the records show, Mary Todd was the first and only woman Lincoln loved."

Another hard-to-shake legend is that the Lincoln family was dirt-poor. True, there were dirt floors in the early cabins, but Tom Lincoln, far from being the shiftless day-laborer some would have him, was a skilled carpenter, surveyor (he laid out the cobblestone Louisville Pike), and landed farmer.

You'll also learn along the trail that during Lincoln's lifetime, only his cousin, Dennis Hanks, who made his home with the Lincolns, ever called him "Abe." During his presidency, the Lincolns referred to each other as "Mr." and "Mrs." At home they used first names, though occasionally he jokingly called Mary "Molly," a nickname her closest friends used. When the children were present, Mary called Abraham "Father" and he called her "Mother."

Those who have the time, may want to delve more deeply into Lincoln lore. Two excellent sources are the Lincoln Library Collection at Lincoln College in Lincoln, Illinois, and the Lincoln National Life Foundation at Fort Wayne. Lincoln, Illinois, is the only town named for Lincoln before he became a national figure, and Lincoln College, established in 1865, was the first college to be named for the 16th President. Here a collection of Lincolniana was begun in 1942. You'll find several Lincoln signatures and the desk used by Lincoln in the Illinois State Legislature at Springfield, as well as documents, papers, and photographs.

For further information, write Lincoln Heritage Trail, 702 Bloomington Road, Champaign, IL 61820. ☐

Interior of a New Salem frontier home.



A Trip into History: **The Lincoln Heritage Trail**

by Edgar & Patricia Cheatham

The settings where a great President grew up
give a sense of the man and his times.

Abraham Lincoln once said, "I don't know who my grandfather was. I am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be."

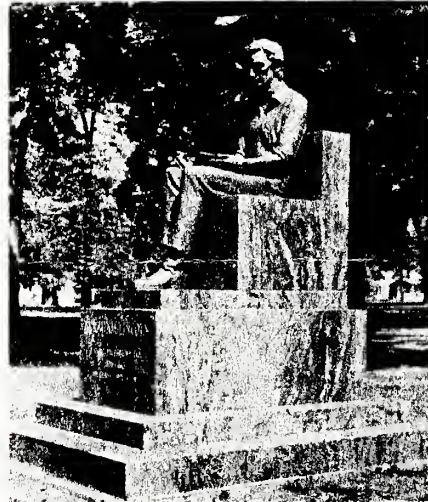
Yet what Abraham Lincoln became, the 16th President of the United States and savior of the Union, had roots in the frontier country and the people from which he sprang. By following the Lincoln Heritage Trail, today's traveler has a unique opportunity to get a sense of the environment which shaped Lincoln from his earliest years to manhood and the presidency. Historic locales along this 500-mile route from the gentle hills in Kentucky and southern Indiana to the Illinois prairies tell much about the early stages of life of the man who rose from poverty and obscurity to legendary greatness.

Kentucky: Childhood Years

Lincoln Homestead State Park in Washington County, Ky., is a memorial to Abraham Lincoln's ancestors who settled there after a long, strenuous migration across the Appalachians. Here, log houses built by the Lincolns and the Berrys (relatives of Nancy Hanks) comprise part of a restored frontier settlement which contains furniture made by Abraham's father Thomas, a farmer and carpenter. Here on June 12, 1806, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married amid festivities which, according to local legend, included "maple sugar, hung on a string, to bite off for coffee or whiskey."

Abraham Lincoln erroneously thought that his parents had been married in Hardin County, but the event was not recorded in official records there. In 1858 when Lincoln ran against Stephen A. Douglas for the U.S. Senate, political adversaries circulated a story that his parents never had been legally married. Only after the President's death was the license found in Springfield, Ky., seat of Washington county. The original now is in the Library of Congress, but a replica is on display in the county courthouse.

On February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in a primitive, dirt-floored log cabin at **Sinking Spring Farm** near Hodgenville, Ky. Today the small cabin, presumed to be the original, is a national historic site



*A statue of Lincoln as a young man
on the campus of Lincoln College.*

and is enclosed by an elaborate marble memorial building. The spring from which the farm derived its name can be seen by walking down a few steps—where a sign warns that the water isn't safe to drink. There is a visitors' center with historic displays and an excellent orientation film.

Within two years, Thomas Lincoln encountered title difficulties on his farm and the family moved to **Knob Creek Farm** about ten miles eastward. The cabin there has been preserved in its natural setting and

gives an excellent idea of pioneer living conditions in those days.

Young Abraham and his sister Sarah attended the community "blab" school a couple of miles away where students recited their lessons by rote and learned some rudimentary reading, writing and arithmetic. In fact, Lincoln is supposed to have taught himself to read mainly from the family Bible.

About five years later, again having land title problems, Tom decided to leave slave-holding Kentucky and move his family across the Ohio River to Indiana, a free state.

Indiana: Youth to Manhood

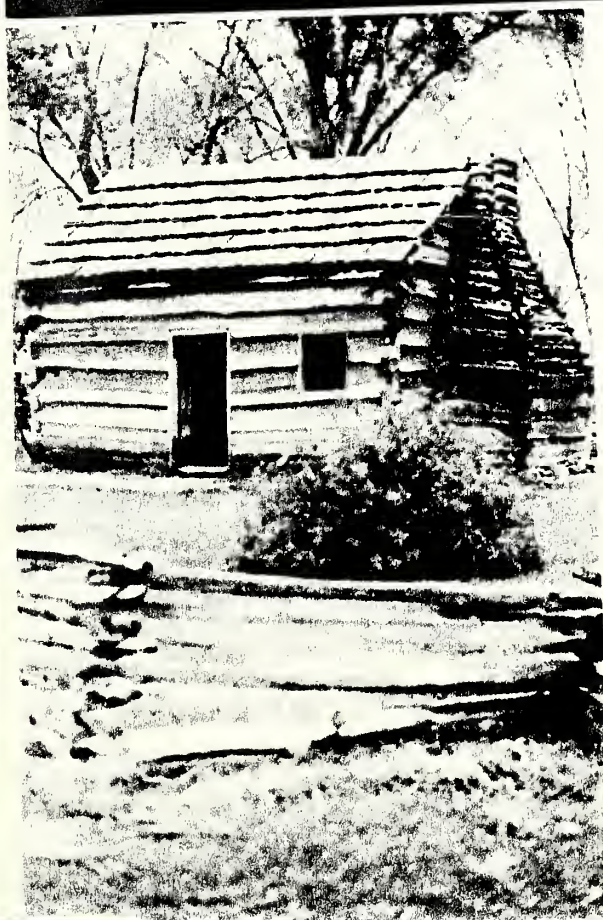
"It was pretty pinching at times at first in Indiana," Lincoln later recalled, "getting the cabin built and clearing for the crops, but presently we got reasonably comfortable."

The Lincolns settled at Little Pigeon Creek in Buckhorn Valley in 1816, near the present Lincoln City, and soon a substantial pioneer community developed. However, within two years Nancy Hanks Lincoln died during an epidemic of "milk sickness." Her famous son was to remember her as a kind but strong-willed woman who often sang old English ballads to her children and read to them from *Aesop's Fables* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. The next year Tom married Sarah Bush Johnson, a widow with children of her own, but also genuinely fond of young Abe.

Today **Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial** recreates the atmosphere of farm life as the Lincolns and their neighbors lived it. From the visitors' center, where



The Lincoln Home, above, now a national historic site, reflects the quiet life that was preferred by the Lincoln family.

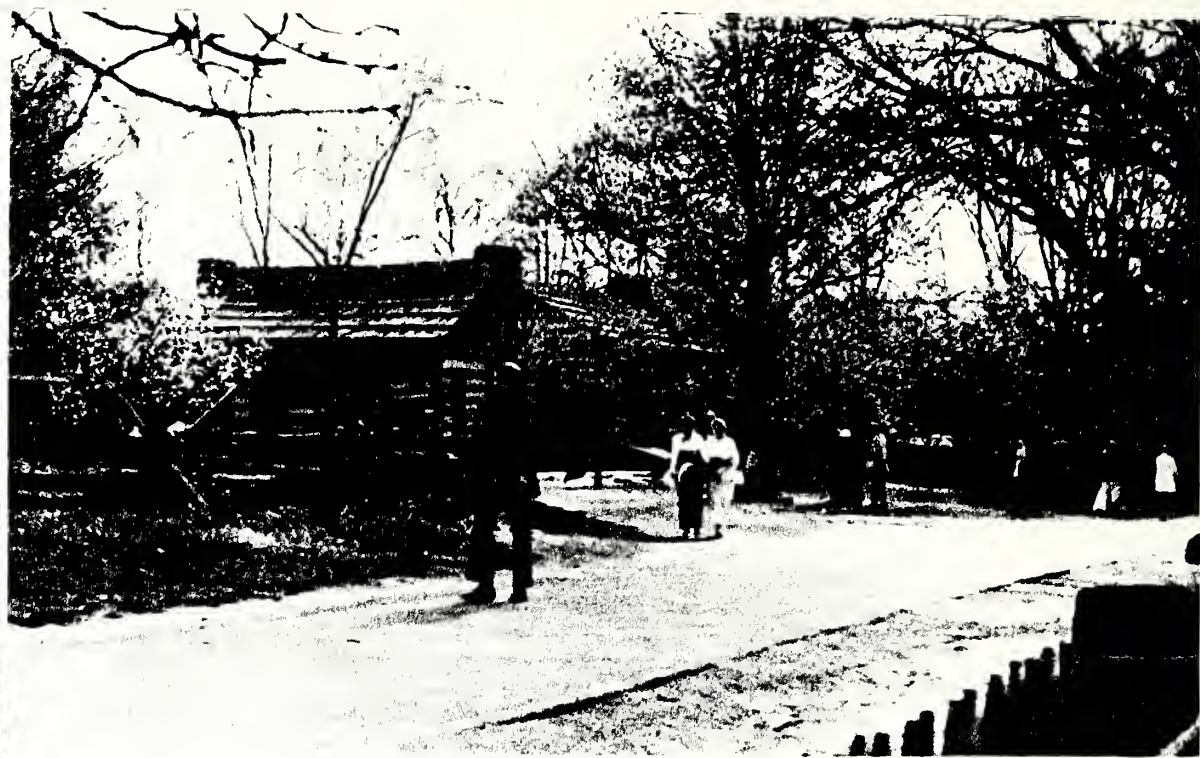


Nob Creek Farm in Kentucky, left, has been preserved in its natural setting.



Right, the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, the Indiana farm where Lincoln spent his childhood, is filled with historic displays illustrating Lincoln's life.

ancy Hanks Lincoln's grave on the grounds of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.



ourists stroll along the main street of New Salem State Park.

historic exhibits and bas-reliefs interpret Lincoln's life, pathways lead through wooded hills, past Nancy's grave marker to a replica of the Lincoln farmstead. Plants and animals of the period flourish in the gardens and barnyard. Hostesses in pioneer dress demonstrate how to card and spin wool and brew sassafras tea. It wasn't an easy life, and as Lincoln said of those years, "My father taught me how to work, but not to love it . . . I'd rather read, tell stories, crack jokes, talk, laugh—anything but work." He also observed that his family never considered themselves poor, but felt they were as well-off as others in the community.

Illinois: Prelude to the Presidency

By 1830 Abe was a gangly young man 6'4" tall. The Lincoln household numbered 13 persons, including the children and assorted relatives. In the spring of that year they loaded their possessions aboard ox-drawn wagons and moved again, this time across the rain-swollen Wabash River to the fertile plains of Illinois. At the west end of Vincennes' **Lincoln Memorial Bridge** is a bas-relief monument which depicts the family's landing and shows Abe as a craggy-faced 21-year-old.

Shortly after arrival, Lincoln took a job on a flatboat to New Orleans, then accepted a job as store clerk in the mushrooming town of New Salem, Ill. He described himself during his half-dozen years there as "a piece of floating driftwood," but they proved the turning point in his life. Buying a consignment of goods from a migrant family, he found a complete edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries* in one of the barrels. "Never in my whole life was my mind so thoroughly absorbed," he later recounted of his reading the foundations of law. Upon election to the state legislature from New Salem, Lincoln was instrumental in having the capital transferred from Vandalia to Springfield.

Today, New Salem flourishes as **New Salem State Park**, little changed from the time Lincoln lived there. Guides in authentic costumes describe each building along the main street, artisans demonstrate pioneer crafts and ox-drawn wagons move ponderously about. A stirring, rugged statue shows gaunt young Lincoln with an axe in one hand, a book in the other. Visiting New Salem is an absorbing experience for which considerable time must be allowed.

elow, the restored Postville Courthouse in Lincoln, Ill.



When he was 28, Lincoln went to Springfield and entered law practice with his Black Hawk War comrade John Todd Stuart, whose comely cousin Lincoln later married. Much of the rising lawyer's time was spent "riding the circuit" to county towns in which proud citizens still call attention to courthouses where Lincoln debated cases. The courthouse in the charming town of **Mt. Pulaski** is among those restored to its original appearance, even to furniture, books and ledgers which might have been left as they were when the tall lawyer walked out the door. In the city of **Lincoln, Ill.**, the old clapboard **Postville Courthouse** has been lovingly reconstructed as a repository for interesting period materials. A visit there should also include the Museum at **Lincoln College**, where an outstanding collection of documents and articles is well displayed in a special wing of the library. "Lincoln, the



The Old State Capitol in Springfield where Lincoln served as a legislator.

ference and to tell a few stories and jokes. Vests with scribbled notes jammed in pockets hang on pegs beside the doors; papers are scattered in disarray on tables where ink splashes dot blotters; spectacles casually tossed atop half-completed ledgers await the clerk's return.

On the morning of November 4, 1842, Abraham Lincoln became completely fed up with the way the socially prominent Mrs. Ninian Edwards and her family were interfering in his prolonged courtship of Mary Todd, Mrs. Edwards' younger sister. In a rare state of agitation, he lumbered up the steps of a 1½ story house on the corner of 8th and Jackson Sts. and announced to its startled Episcopalian clergyman owner, Dr. Charles Dresser, "I want to get hitched." That evening Dr. Dresser performed the ceremony in the Edwards' parlor. Two years later Lincoln bought the Dresser property—the only house he ever owned—and subsequently added the full second story. Three of the Lincolns' four sons were born in the house.

Now a national historic site, the **Lincoln Home** has been restored with period pieces and a few remaining originals, including an extra-tall shaving stand in one of the upstairs bedrooms. Much of the Lincolns' furniture, sold when they moved to Washington, was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire. There's a solid Victorian comfort to the house, tempered by a rather casual, unpretentious way of living which Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln preferred.

History ran its course in the Lincolns' Springfield home—there a Republican committee formally notified Mr. Lincoln in May 1860 of his party's nomination for the presidency. After midnight the following November 6th, he walked home from his office, touched his sleeping wife gently on the shoulder and said, "Mary, Mary, we are elected." The last night in their house was spent receiving thousands of well-wishers. The President-elect met them at the front door, while Mrs. Lincoln greeted them in the parlor.

On a dank morning in February 1861, the Lincoln family boarded a Washington-bound Pullman car in Springfield. It was before the days of special presidential trains and they travelled with the general public.

Student," a statue of the young Lincoln sculptured by Merrill Gage, can be seen on the edge of the campus. The statue bears the prophetic inscription: "I shall prepare myself. Someday my chance will come."

In 1840 the Illinois capitol was completed in Springfield, just across the street from Lincoln's law office. Restoration of this **Old State Capitol** is surely among the most sensitive in the nation. An austere exterior is offset by an interior which looks as though Lincoln and his friends will be arriving at any moment to hold a conference and to tell a few stories and jokes.

"I now leave," he said in farewell, "not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return."

In Springfield, visitors may see the **Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices**, **Lincoln Depot Museum** and a number of other museums depicting his local associations. The **Old State Capitol** at Vandalia recalls Lincoln's days as a legislator; the log courthouse included in Lincoln's circuit rides as a lawyer is preserved at Decatur.

Atop a quiet hillside in Springfield's **Oak Ridge Cemetery**, there is a tomb richly embellished with a towering spire, polished marble and much sculpture. Abraham Lincoln and his family are enshrined there. □

ACCOMMODATIONS: Major national motel systems are plentiful in larger cities and towns along the main route of the Lincoln Heritage Trail, along with independent motels in a wide rate range. Louisville's Galt House hotel, in the newly developed Belvidere area along the Ohio River, is dashing and not too expensive. Pleasant Hill Family Houses on-premises at Shaker-town, Pleasant Hill, Ky., offer lodging and meals in an historic setting. Lodge facilities in some of Kentucky's state parks are outstanding. At French Lick, Ind., the French Lick Sheraton Hotel is a full-scale resort in the grand manner.

CAMPING AND RECREATION: There are numerous private campgrounds along the Lincoln Heritage Trail. National and state parks provide camping and recreational facilities, also. In Kentucky, these include Mammoth Cave National Park, Lincoln Homestead State Park near Springfield and My Old Kentucky Home State Park at Bardstown. In Indiana, campgrounds and recreation are available at Lincoln State Park adjacent to Lincoln Boyhood Home, as well as state parks near Croydon, Ferdinand and Winslow. In Illinois, campgrounds are found at Lincoln Trail State Park near Marshall, Fox Ridge State Park near Charleston, Stephen A. Forbes State Park near Salem, Nauvoo State Park at Nauvoo and a variety of others. Some are open only from April through October. State tourism offices will send camping information upon request.

The Lincoln Tomb in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery marks the grave of Lincoln, his wife and three sons.



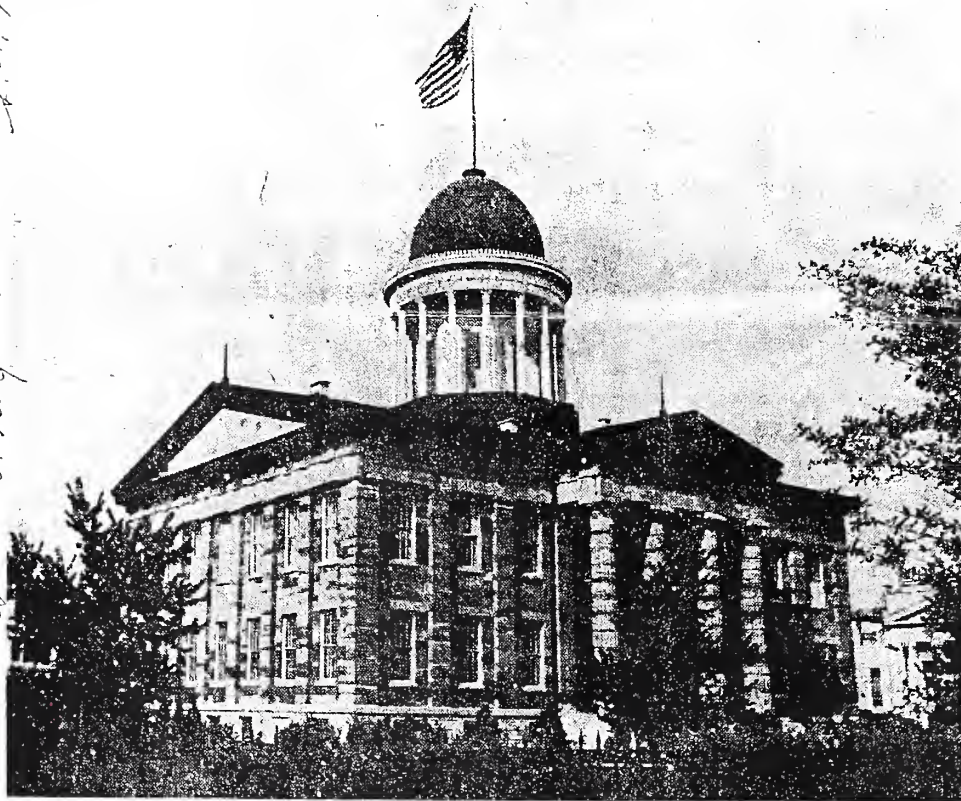
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation
702 Bloomington Rd.
Champaign, Ill. 61820

Kentucky Department of Public Information
Tourist Division
Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Indiana Division of Tourism
State House
Room 336
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204

Illinois Division of Tourism
222 S. College St.
Springfield, Ill. 62706



OLD CAPITOL AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., HOLDS LINCOLN MEMENTOES

... It was the site of many important events in his life. . .

Love for Lincoln Promotes Trail

This will be a big year for history buffs. In addition to preparation for the nation's bicentennial in 1976, they will observe the 110th anniversary of the Civil War's end (April 9, 1865) and — only five days later — the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Next Wednesday is the 166th anniversary of his birth in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Ky.

Although the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois always have been proud of their roles in shaping the life of the Great Emancipator, for nearly a century they let most of the buildings with which he was associated fall into ruins. The Civil War centennial (1961-65) proved that Lincoln's life was something in which all Americans and many citizens of other countries were interested.

Efforts were redoubled to preserve structures and objects figuring in his Midwest years. The Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation (nonprofit) was formed to promote restorations and to map a two-way route linking historic spots, scenic regions and recreational locations. The result was a trail some 2,200 miles long that each year attracts more than a million motorists.

The main loop of 900 miles starts in Kentucky, where little Abe was born, passes

through Indiana, where he spent most of his boyhood, and ends in Illinois, where he pursued his legal and political career and where he is entombed.

The heart of the trail can be traversed in less than 500 miles if one starts at the Hodgenville birthplace, about an hour's drive south of Louisville; moves through Indiana to the Lincoln National Boyhood Memorial, near Lincoln City; then proceeds in Illinois to New Salem, where he grew to full manhood, and finishes at his magnificent marble tomb in Springfield. From three to six days should be allowed for this abbreviated Lincoln Trail tour. Of course, it may be reversed to go from Springfield southward.

The full trail has alternate routings that include related or especially interesting sites such as Jefferson Davis Monument and Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, Indiana's Spring Mill and Brown County State Parks, and many locations of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois.

In Springfield the stately old two-story frame house standing on the corner of Eighth and Jackson is the shrine most intimately associated with Lincoln's life there. It is the only home he ever owned. To it he brought his wife, Mary, and infant son, Robert Todd, after two years of marriage.

He purchased it in 1844 for \$1,500. The Lincolns resided there until 1861, except for the first part of his term in Congress.

Built of native hardwoods and pine, the house still is a sturdy structure. It has been refurbished mostly with pieces from the mid-1800s. Thirty are originals. In one room all but the bed and a desk are items used by the Lincoln family.

In 1883 Osborn H. Olroy rented the home and made it a shrine. It was dismantled and reconstructed on the same site with only its original two stories. Beneath it were built a modern state historical library and large parking facilities. In late 1968 the building was rededicated and opened to the public.

The courtroom is furnished as it was when Lincoln and his political rival, Stephen A. Douglas, practiced there as lawyers. In the senate chamber is some of the furniture from Lincoln's funeral train. The representatives' chamber also is arranged as it was when the "House Divided" address electrified its hearers. Elsewhere in the building are other Lincoln mementoes. In Oakridge Cemetery a few blocks away is the Lincoln tomb, topped by a 117-foot monolith, to which millions of

When the state offices were

Pointers for Fun



Americans have come to pay tribute to the martyred President. His body was brought to Springfield May 4, 1865, and placed in a public receiving vault near where the tomb now stands.

Funds were obtained by public subscription for the structure which was completed and dedicated in 1874. Visitors may walk into the burial chamber and view the cenotaph. A brief recording gives the highlights of Lincoln's life.

A bronze reproduction of Gutzon Borglum's Lincoln head is mounted in front of the tomb entrance, and 15 feet above it is a 10-foot standing likeness. The foyer contains a bronze model of the Daniel C. French statue of the President in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington. Four bronze tablets on the walls of the corridor quote the Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, a portion of the Second Inaugural Address, and a biographical sketch of Lincoln.

A map of the suggested tourist route through the three states may be obtained from Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, 702 Bloomington Road Champaign, Ill. 61802.

BOB TONSONG is a travel writer for The Eagle and Beacon.

Coming Monday

Land of Lincoln

The highlights of Abraham Lincoln's life are as familiar to Tri-State residents as the grade-school chalkboard.

• He was born in a log cabin in Kentucky; lived in Indiana from age 7 to 21; moved to Illinois where he became a store clerk, postmaster, surveyor, soldier, lawyer and politician; elected as the nation's 16th president in 1860; headed the country through the bloodiest war on its own soil, the Civil War; was assassinated in 1865, the first president to be killed in office. He had less than a year's formal schooling but constantly read and studied borrowed books.



By becoming something from nothing, Lincoln became a symbol of America, the land of opportunity.

However, the landmarks of Abraham Lincoln's life may not be so familiar despite their proximity.

Courier staff writer L.J. Campbell, a native Kentuckian and adopted Hoosier, set out on a weeklong trek along the Lincoln Heritage Trail to get past the facts in history books.

She traveled the lands he lived: the knobby hills of his Kentucky birthplace; the dense woods of Indiana where he grew in muscle and mettle to manhood; the prairie grasses and marshes of Illinois where he established himself as an orator, lawyer, politician.

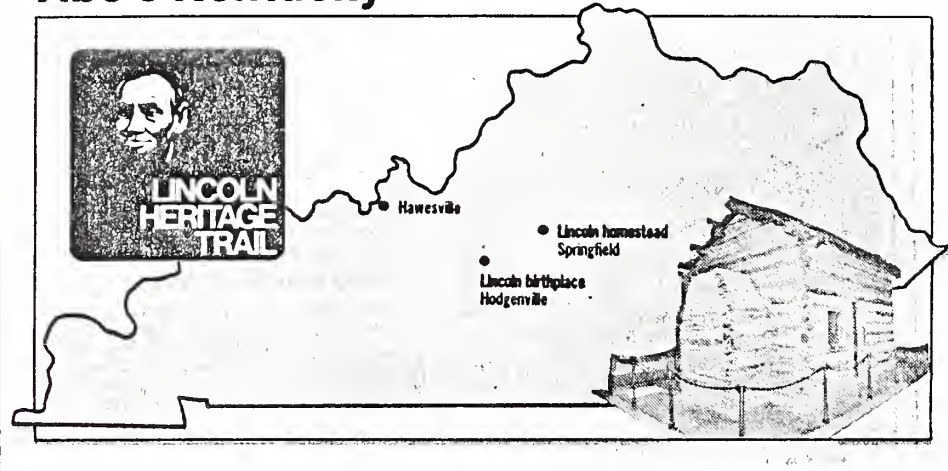
In a series beginning Monday, she takes Courier readers along in search of the Lincoln behind the legend. Join her.

The COURIER

Evansville

Serving the Tri-State since 1845

Abe's Kentucky



Courier map

First of 3 parts

The highlights of Abraham Lincoln's life are as familiar to Tri-State residents as the grade school chalkboard. He was born in a log cabin in Kentucky; lived in Indiana from age 7 to 21; moved to Illinois where he became a lawyer and politician; elected as the nation's 16th president in 1860; headed the country through the bloodiest war on its own soil, the Civil War; and was assassinated in 1865, the first president to be killed in office. By becoming something from nothing, Lincoln became a symbol of America, the land of opportunity. However, the landmarks of Lincoln's life may not be so familiar, despite their proximity. Courier staff writer L.J. Campbell, a native Kentuckian and adopted Hoosier, set out on a weeklong trek along the Lincoln Heritage Trail. She traveled the lands he lived, got past the facts in history books and found the Lincoln behind the legend.

Lincoln Trail meanders from granite memorials to backwood frustration

By L.J. CAMPBELL
Courier staff writer

SINKING SPRING FARM, Ky. — The trail winds through Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, over the path which Abraham Lincoln pursued from pioneer to president, from birth to death. In the three states that claim him, Lincoln's legacy is marked with monuments, memorials and museums tied together by the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

If Lincoln had followed the Heritage Trail, though, he might never have found his way to the White House.

The official trail, marked with signs such as the Lincoln penny, is a 1963 product of tourism. It wanders over more than 2,200 miles of county, state and federal highways, leading to a variety of attractions often miles from the historic sites.

It goes past Lincoln landmarks — well-kept parks with dignified marble and granite memorials such as the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Hodgenville, Ky. — and around the next curve, and passes local tradings on the Lincoln name such as Joel Ray Sprawls Lincoln Jamboree and Abe's Dairy Dip.

Traveling the Lincoln Heritage Trail, as it most closely approximates Lincoln's passage, is an exciting glimpse into a time when growth was marked by land struggles, sweat and a few prized books; when mountains and rivers, instead of space, defined new frontiers.

But the heritage trail can also be a frustrating maze of backwoods roads dotted with sagging barns, mobile homes and satellite dishes. Often trail markers are missing from critical county intersections in Kentucky and Illinois, having been removed for road work and not returned, or taken in juvenile conquest.

The trail is marked well and fre-

quently in Indiana. For the most part, all roads along the way, even those which have lost their signs, are in good condition.

Pamphlets from the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation in Springfield, Ill., suggest starting the trail in Evansville — not at all where Lincoln started. The first stops include the Evansville Museum, where a cherry corner cupboard made by Lincoln's father is displayed, and the John James Audubon Museum at Audubon State Park in Henderson, Ky.

Audubon, a contemporary of Lincoln, started as a store clerk in Elizabethtown, Ky., before he gained fame as a bird artist.

If you visit the Lincoln Homestead State Park in Springfield, Ky., it is here, you are told, Lincoln got his start.

This site, with replicas of log cabins, commemorates the boyhood home of Thomas Lincoln, Abraham's father, and the place where the elder Lincoln marriage Nancy Hanks.

Thomas Lincoln came to Kentucky as a child in 1782 with his parents along Daniel Boone's Cumberland Gap trail from Virginia.



Visitors to Hodgenville, Ky., can't help but notice the town's historical lies and its most famous native son, Abraham Lincoln. The 77-year-old monument in the center of town recently was refurbished. (Courier photo by L.J. Campbell)

See LINCOLN on Page 3

LINCOLN

Continued from Page 1

It was during the early years in Kentucky, known to settlers as the "dark and bloody ground," that Thomas Lincoln's father, Abraham, was killed by Indians. Abraham Lincoln later recalled this story of his grandfather's death as "the legend more strongly than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory."

According to Kentucky-Lincoln Land locals, the most recent feud over where Abraham Lincoln was born is between the folks of Springfield and those of Hodgenville, Ky. Affidavits testifying to the place of Lincoln's birth were taken from elders in both communities.

The evolved truth is that Lincoln was born on a farm three miles south of Hodgenville, or Hodgins Mill as it was called then.

It is in Hodgenville, on the Sinking Spring farm along the south fork of the Nolin Creek, where the Lincoln Heritage Trail began for this writer.

Lincoln was born here in a drafty log cabin Feb. 12, 1809, as Carl Sandburg poetically scribbled, "Welcomed into a world of battle and blood, of whispering dreams and wistful dust..."

Lincoln lived here until he was 2, when his parents moved to the Knob Creek Farm 10 miles to the northeast.

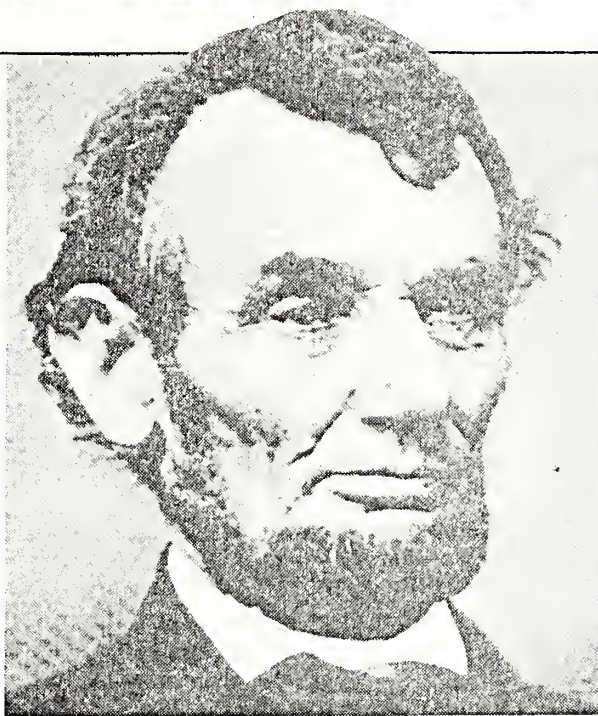
Today, 100 acres of the original Sinking Spring farm is the site of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. The Knob Creek farm is privately owned and open to the public in the summer.

The cabin said to be Lincoln's birth home sits inside a marble and granite building at the top of 56 steps, one for each year of Lincoln's life, built with \$350,000 donated by the public. Its cornerstone was laid 100 years after Lincoln's birth.

The farm and the cabin were bought in 1905 and 1906 by the Lincoln Farm Association, which contained notables such as Mark Twain, William Jennings Bryan, Ida Tarbell and Robert Collier.

In 1916, the association gave the farm and memorial to the U.S. government for use as a park.

Near the memorial building is the Sinking Spring, for which the farm was named, and nearby is the stump of the gigantic boundary oak which marked a corner of the 300-



"We gave him to the nation. We accept its custody, take it into our care and keeping and promise to lend every proper effort to its preservation."

acre farm bought by Thomas Lincoln. When the 217-year-old oak died in 1976, it was 90 feet tall with a branch spread of 100 feet. It was Abraham Lincoln's last living playmate.

Thomas Lincoln owned three farms in Kentucky, the third of which was the Knob Hill farm where the family moved when Abe was 2. But proving title to each of the farms was an ongoing problem. Thomas Lincoln was caught, like many other settlers, in Kentucky's chaotic land laws.

Land ownership was not the only topic debated by these early Kentuckians. Slavery was also an issue. Settlers, such as Thomas Lincoln, who owned no slaves, had to compete with those who did. In later

years, Abraham Lincoln reflected on his beginnings as a "page in the short and simple annals of the poor."

Churches took up the argument and splintered over the morality of owning people of color. The Lincoln family, it is believed, adhered to the abolitionist beliefs of the Little Mount Separate Baptist Church, located about three miles from the Knob Hill farm.

Abraham Lincoln occasionally attended nearby "blab" schools where lessons were learned out loud and recited to the school master. He later recalled two such schools to which he sometimes walked. He also remembered falling off a muddy log into a flooded creek near the farm, being saved by

a childhood friend who extended a branch to him, and planting pumpkin seeds in the hills of corn, the seeds then being washed away in a downpour.

Thomas Lincoln had by this time established himself in the area as an able carpenter and surveyor. He was appointed road commissioner in charge of maintaining a section of the Louisville and Nashville pike, a major road which passed in front of the Knob Creek farm, a road which brought travelers and the stories of new lands to the Lincoln house.

These new lands included Indiana, where property was surveyed by the federal government and slavery had been outlawed. So in 1816, in the midst of a lawsuit over ownership of the Knob Creek farm, Thomas Lincoln and his family — Nancy, Abraham and daughter Sarah — left their friends, their home and the grave of their infant son, Thomas Jr., and headed for Indiana.

Knob Creek farm won't be changed

Special to The Courier

HODGENVILLE, Ky. — The auction last month of the Knob Creek farm, Abraham Lincoln's childhood home, will not affect the site as a tourist attraction, according to the new owners.

The Knob Creek farm, which includes 200 acres and a replica of the log cabin where young Abe lived, is one of the few pieces of Lincoln property not owned by the government.

It has been open to visitors in the summer since 1930 when a local farmer named Chester Howard purchased the land, reconstructed a log cabin on the property.

On Jan. 11, the farm was auctioned for \$120,500 in front of a crowd of about 200 spectators of the historic trade, according to auctioneer Cordell Tabb.

"We bought it out of sentiment. It had been in the family so long," said Fabian Howard, a 32-year-old plumber. He is Chester Howard's grandson and one of 13 descendants who formed a partnership to purchase the farm.

Bronze statue reflects hometown pride in Lincoln

By L.J. CAMPBELL

Courier staff writer

HODGENVILLE, Ky. — In the center of town, in Lincoln Square, sits a shiny, bronze, presidential Abraham Lincoln.

Before October, a visitor to the town would have seen a different Lincoln — scaley, green and corroded.

But a community drive this summer to restore the 77-year-old sculpture brought back its original luster, reflecting the pride of the townspeople in their native son.

Hodgenville, a town of about 2,500 people, is a bedroom community to Elizabethtown to the north. It is a town where family roots run deep and the natives speak with a gentle Southern drawl. Descendants of the county's founding fathers are still active in business and civic affairs and keep alive the stories of the past.

It is a place where genteel traditions still exist. Where a man stands until the woman sits. Where hospitality includes table arrangements of carefully cultivated flowers and plates of candies mastered from recitation.

There is a sense of timelessness here, as if Lincoln had just been born and everyone knew of the greatness to come.

In 1904, the Kentucky Legislature established the Lincoln Monument Commission, or the Lincoln Memorial Tablet Association, to erect a monument in the Hodgenville square. The original plan was to have made a copy of the August St. Gaudens' Lincoln statue in Chicago's Lincoln Park.

Permission was granted then revoked twice by the commission. Finally, St. Gaudens recommended a former student, Adolph Weinman, as the sculptor for a new statue.

The 7-foot statue on its marble pedestal was unveiled with great ceremony in spring 1909, in the presence of Lincoln's last surviving son, Robert, with acceptance speeches given by state, county and town dignitaries.

"Though another State may have developed him, he carried from his boyhood home, on the South Fork of the Nollin, in the dear old Southland, the elements of his character that enabled him to win his deathless fame," read the speech of Charles Williams, described in the local paper

at the time as an educator, lawyer, bank director, superintendent of public schools and a one-term county attorney.

"We gave him to the nation," Williams said. "We accept its custody, take it into our care and keeping and promise to lend every proper effort to its preservation."

This summer, Williams' promise was fulfilled. The community collected more than \$13,000 for the project. Experts were brought in to clean away the corrosion, hand-polish the surface, and apply a protective lacquer coating.

In a ceremonial unveiling last Oct. 11, during the town's annual Lincoln Day celebration, the statue appeared as few could remember. The same day, a new four-lane road from Elizabethtown to Hodgenville — the Lincoln Parkway — was opened.

"People just crowded around to look. They had just not seen the detail before. I was surprised how it caught the light," said Mrs. J.D. Handley, 80, the daughter of speechmaker Williams.

"People have such interest and pride in it. We feel so fortunate."

The EVANSVILLE COURIER

Serving the Tri-State since 1845

Lincoln shaped by adventures during boyhood stay in Indiana

Editor's note — The highlights of Abraham Lincoln's life are as familiar to Tri-State residents as the grade school chalkboard. However, the landmarks of Lincoln's life may not be so familiar despite their proximity. Courier staff writer **L.J. Campbell** set out on a weeklong trek along the Lincoln Heritage Trail. This is the second of three stories on what she found.

By L.J. CAMPBELL
Courier staff writer

LINCOLN CITY, Ind. — The Lincoln Heritage Trail takes two routes from Lincoln's birthplace in Hodgenville, Ky. One goes east, past My Old Kentucky Home in Bardstown, Ky., down to Harrodsburg, past the Shaker community of Pleasant Hill and on to the Old State Capitol in Frankfort.

It's a lovely drive for the tourist of the 1980s but not the way traveled by 7-year-old Abraham Lincoln and his family when they moved to Indiana in 1816.

Instead, they took the shortest route along the most traveled road of the time. In Heritage Trail language, that takes you north to Fort Knox, Ky., then U.S. 60 east to Hawesville, Ky. The Bob Cummings Lincoln Toll Bridge crosses the Ohio River into Cannelton, into Indiana where Lincoln spent his formative years.

The trail follows Indiana 66 through Tell City and Troy, where Anderson River empties into the Ohio and where, legend has it, the Lincolns actually crossed.

A roadside park with a stone shelter house and historic marker commemorates the crossing. But it has long been without caretakers and isn't worth the stop. The historic marker is impossible to read riddled with bullet holes.

The family then struck out some 16 miles northwest through the forest to the land Thomas Lincoln had claimed.

Heritage Trail markers point the way to Gentryville and Lincoln City, to the heart of Indiana's Lincoln Land — the 200-acre Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial and the 1,747-acre Lincoln State Park.

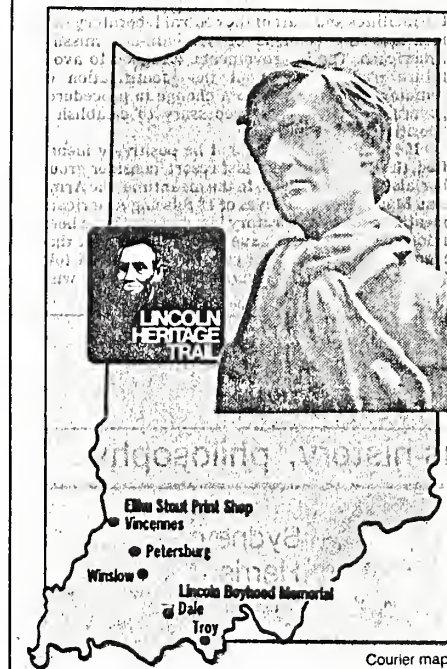
Abraham Lincoln didn't know about Lincoln City when he was a boy, before Spencer County was carved from Perry and Warrick counties. Lincoln City, on the edge of the parks, developed years later with the railroad into a rowdy town with three hotels. Now it is a sleepy community with only an antique store and a bulk oil plant.

What young Lincoln did know about was Little Pigeon Creek, which ran by his family's farm. Pigeons flocked in numbers so great along the creek that their flight roared like a waterfall. They roosted so thick at night that a man with a club could kill basketfuls for food. The creek is now basically a drainage ditch.

Lincoln knew of life in the half-faced camp, a three-sided affair with a fire, that served as the Lincoln family's home during their first winter in Indiana. He knew the sounds of the wilderness included not only the squeals of wild animals but also the thudding rhythm of ax blades against tree trunks felled to make a proper cabin, rail fences and outbuildings.

He learned at age 10 about the horrible milk sickness, a fever which claimed his cousins and mother, whose grave is at the national memorial. He never knew the disease was caused by the white snakeroot, a shade-

Abe's Indiana



Courier map

See ABE on Page 5

ABE

Continued from Page 1

loving weed that grew in the woods where settlers' cattle roamed.

And he knew Gentryville, the center of news and political discussions of the day. Lincoln once took a flatboat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans for James Gentry, the owner of the general store. Today Gentryville is primarily a community of a few homes and antique shops.

Although, in his words, "there was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education," Lincoln learned to read and write during the 14 years he lived in Indiana. He attended school three times in Indiana, when he was 11, 14, 17, for about two months of the winters when work was slow.

In 1825, when a group of people came through Gentryville on their way to Robert Owen's New Harmony along the Wabash River, Lincoln was said to remark to his cousin, Dennis Hanks, "There's a school and thousands of books there and fellers that know everything in creation." But the \$100 tuition didn't mesh with Thomas Lincoln's plans for young Abraham, according to Carl Sandburg who relates the incident in his Lincoln biography.

In 1828, the same year Abraham Lincoln poled a flatboat of goods down the Mississippi, Indiana University published its first catalog. But higher education for Lincoln existed in reading his books seated on a tree stump.

He borrowed many books from his Indiana neighbors, including "The Revised Laws of Indiana," and "The Kentucky Preceptor," which contained Thomas Jefferson's inaugural address. Years later, Lincoln apparently remembered this passage from the speech — "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve the Union, or to change its republican form . . ."

Legend has it that Lincoln once walked barefoot to Boonville to hear a lawyer plead a case with the jury, an entertainment of the time. A marker on Boonville's square ties Lincoln to the town. So does the water tower which claims, "Where Lincoln learned the law."

It was at age 18, according to lore, when Lincoln began to wonder about issues such as state's rights and boundaries.

He was earning money by flatboating passengers from a landing on Anderson River to the steamboats in the Ohio when one day two brothers from Kentucky who operated a ferry on the river hijacked him. They took him to a justice of the peace in Lewisport, Ky., and charged him with violating a Kentucky law having to do with transporting passengers for hire.

Lincoln argued he did not cross the middle of the river into Kentucky and the justice dropped the charge. But Lincoln, his mind sparked by the oratory of the courtroom, was said to have returned to watch whenever he could.

In 1844, Lincoln returned to Indiana to campaign

for Kentuckian Henry Clay. He revisited his boyhood home and his mother's grave.

He wrote three poems about that trip, one, "My Childhood Home," ended with this stanza: "The very spot where grew the bread; That formed my bones, I see. How strange, old field, on thee to tread, And feel I'm part of thee."

He probably never imagined the land his family painstakingly cleared, timber by timber, would some day draw hundreds of thousands of people each year. Or that a 9-ton bronze casting would be made of the hearth stones and bottom logs which remain of his family's homestead.

Nearly 235,000 visitors come to the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial each year, to feel a part of the legacy. The state park has camping and swimming. Both have miles of trails.

The national site includes an impressive semicircle limestone memorial with a cherry and walnut chapel called the Abraham Lincoln Hall at one end, and the huge Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall at the other. Both can be rented by groups.

The memorial also houses the Lincoln City post office, a Lincoln library and museum, a theater where interpretive films are shown, and an enclosed corridor where historical displays change monthly.

By next summer, Lincoln should be walking the land again, in a manner of speaking, with the opening of the outdoor drama "Young Abe Lincoln," which will be staged at a \$3.3 million state-funded amphitheater in the state park. The play, being written by playwright and songwriter Billy Edd Wheeler, will explore the years Lincoln lived in Indiana, a part of his life often overshadowed by his presidential years.

★ ★ ★

When the Lincoln family left Indiana in early March 1830, the family was different and larger than the one which moved from Kentucky.

Thomas Lincoln had remarried 11 years earlier, to widow Sarah Bush Johnston from Elizabethtown, Ky., who brought with her Elizabeth, John D., and Matilda Johnston. Dennis Hanks also joined the family for the two-week journey that would take them to a new home in central Illinois along the Sangamon River.

In the prairie, Abraham Lincoln would strike out on his own, relying on his wits and wrestling to win himself a niche in a new community. He would flounder as a businessman and turn to law and politics.

From Lincoln City and Gentryville, the Lincolns traveled to Vincennes.

The Heritage Trail markers take you there, where you can visit on the Vincennes University campus a replica of the newspaper office where Lincoln said he saw his first printing press.

Then on across the Wabash River on the Lincoln Memorial Bridge with a stop on the other side, where another granite monument, this time a relief sculpture, depicts the Lincolns' westward walk into Illinois.

Tuesday, February 11, 1986

Stories, artifacts are links to past Strands of Lincoln's time tied together by historians

By L.J. CAMPBELL
Courier staff writer

They are pieces of wood, cracked and scarred, and pieces of paper, yellowed and crumbling. They are musty, old.

They were used by people who planned and bopped, who with quill pens wrote words which told of deeds and promises to each other. The leather-covered writing desks, the letters, the pens, the sand shakers used to blot the ink, have long survived the people.

Such artifacts are our link to a time of a different reason. And, in the hands of a storyteller, a historic interpreter, they become our looking glass into the past.

To bear Jim LaRue of Hodgenville, Ky., or Charlotte Baird of Lincoln City, Ind., or Laura Schilling of Mount Pulaski, Ill., it is as if Abraham Lincoln and his family, friends and fellow settlers are still alive just over the knoll.

The storytellers each have a fascination with some tangent of Lincoln's life, or the time in which he lived, trying to discover something new in something old, trying to complete the picture where the dots have faded. And like people at almost every stop on the Lincoln Heritage Trail, they love to tell stories.

LaRue, 66, is an accountant and insurance salesman who has an office on Lincoln Square in the town where Lincoln was born.

He is not an "official" historic site guide, or interpreter. But he has gained a reputation as a local authority on Lincoln because of the research he does into LaRue County.

He is often called upon to give annual Lincoln Day dinner speeches and has become used to seeing in his doorway out-of-towners trying to trace their genealogy.

His office is a depository of Lincoln memorabilia, and somewhere under stacks of accounting and insurance papers, Lincoln books and files of family histories, LaRue says he has a desk.

He's currently working on several projects: updating and indexing a 10-volume LaRue family history; writing a history based on the 1805-1806 day book from the Bleakley and Montgomery Store in Elizabethtown, Ky., which, among many transactions, shows the gold paid to Thomas Lincoln for flatboating a load of goods to New Orleans.

On the same page in the storekeeper's script are the goods Thomas Lincoln bought shortly before marrying Nancy Hanks. The purchase included two yards of cloth, 1 1/2 yards of Brown Holland, one-fourth yard of scarlet cloth, two skanes silk, three dozen buttons, 3 1/2 yards of cassimere, one dozen buttons, nine buttons, two yards of Brown Holland and six skanes thread.

One of LaRue's favorite stories about Abraham Lincoln has to do with the presidential election of 1860.

Out of the 880 votes cast in his home county, Lincoln received only three. The slave-holding county instead supported Stephen Douglas who advocated state's rights, LaRue said.

"We've attempted to determine who voted for him," LaRue said. One vote came from Austin Gallaher — an 1898 newspaper article quoted Gallaher saying as much.

The second, LaRue said, probably came from George Hanley, a slaveholder who felt he should be paid for freeing his slaves. But Hanley was a staunch Republican. He wrote in his will, in 1874, that he'd always been a Republican. "By that statement, he surely must have been the second man," LaRue said.

There is more doubt about the third vote. George Rodman was a great admirer of Lincoln, according to a statement by his daughter, LaRue said. Rodman bought the Lincoln cabin after Lincoln was elected president.

"We're always told that the training you give a child to the age of 5 is the course you set for him the rest of his life," LaRue said. "Well, this is where Lincoln started. At least somewhere close to here."

Mrs. Baird, 68, started writing about Lincoln shortly after she took a job in 1963 with the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. She began writing newspaper columns called "Lincoln Log," or "Lincoln the Hoosier."

Now, she's trying to finish a narrative about Lincoln's daily life during the 14 years he lived in Indiana. She doesn't believe those years have ever been adequately explained.

It's easy for Mrs. Baird to feel close to her subject. She owns a house on property that once was part of Thomas Lincoln's farm.

As many other Lincoln scholars, she has a passion



Jim LaRue: "We're always told that the training you give a child to the age of 5 is the course you set for him the rest of his life. Well, this is where Lincoln started. At least somewhere close to here." (Courier photo by L.J. Campbell)

for setting straight the anecdotes which happened but were incorrectly attributed to Abraham.

One story she particularly dislikes is the one that speculates that Nancy Hanks Lincoln was illegitimate. It's a question which genealogists have been trying to clear up for years.

Mrs. Baird, a former employee of the National Archives, says her study of records show that Miss Hanks was the daughter of Abraham Hanks and Sarah Harper Hanks.

Another commonly accepted view of history that she would like to dispell is the notion that Abraham Lincoln owed the development of his character to his stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston.

"Abraham's character was set here in Indiana, his honesty, integrity and religious beliefs," she said. "He had to fight for those beliefs in his own home. Every day he was faced with Sarah's kids, especially Elizabeth and John, who were not honest and hard-working."

"I don't think she was as good a mother as everyone gives her credit for being. She couldn't even make her own kids behave."

Mrs. Baird knows her version may never be the most popular, but it's the analyzing she enjoys. "These people lived. They didn't do the same things we did but they had the same feelings."

"It's a story that never gets old," she said.

Mrs. Schilling, 46, an employee at the Mount Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site, has all sorts of stories to tell as she guides visitors through the two-story frame building that was part of the 8th Judicial Circuit.

Her stories have more to do with the people and customs of the time and help explain Lincoln's popularity as a lawyer.

The cases he would argue in the circuit courts would be over ownership and debts and mistreatment. Especially in the early days of the 8th Circuit when travel between county seats, through the tall prairie grass and marshes by horseback, took days. By 1847, there were 14 counties in the circuit and court had to be held in each one in the spring and in the fall.

There was no time to prepare for lawsuits in the manner lawyers do today, or even as Lincoln would later in his practice in Springfield, Ill., to argue a constitutional question before the state Supreme Court.

As the lawyers rode into town, they would be met by people needing their help. They would have an hour or two to confer. The success of a lawyer in winning a case often had to do with how dynamic a speaker he was.

Often Lincoln carried letters he'd received in advance about the cases in his top hat.

One of the cases Lincoln might have been asked to argue would have dealt with mistreatment of an orphaned child.

In the mid-1800s, orphaned children would be apprenticed to a family, to serve their "master" until they reached the age of 21. At that time, they would be released from the contract filed in the clerk's office. The boys would receive two suits of clothes "befitting their station in life," a horse, saddle and \$75. The girls would be given \$35.

If they were mistreated, they could take their case to court, Mrs. Schilling said, reading from a contract encased in plastic.

In the sheriff's office, she picked up the "community pipe," a long-stemmed clay pipe which was smoked by the men who came into the office during the day. After each man left, the tip would be broken off so the next visitor would have a clean bite.

In the corner of the sheriff's office is a cage, a rat trap. When it rained back then, the prairies turned into marshes. The people then must have had a terrible problem with rats, she said. An 1848 Indiana newspaper advertised a bounty on rats caught in Mount Pulaski.

The COURIER

Serving the Tri-State since 1845

'Abe' became 'Mr.' during Illinois years

Road to greatest fame, glory began

Editor's note — The highlights of Abraham Lincoln's life are as familiar to Tri-State residents as the grade school chalkboard. However, the landmarks of Lincoln's life may not be so familiar despite their proximity. Courier staff writer **L.J. Campbell**, a native Kentuckian and adopted Hoosier, set out on a weeklong trek along the Lincoln Heritage Trail. She traveled the lands he lived, got past the facts in history books and found the Lincoln behind the legend.

By **L.J. CAMPBELL**
Courier staff writer

SOMEWHERE ON THE ILLINOIS PRAIRIE — Hold onto your map, Lincoln Heritage Trail traveler. In Illinois, your tracking skills will be tested.

If you started in Hodgenville, Ky., at Abraham Lincoln's log cabin birthplace, and followed the trail to the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial at Lincoln City, Ind., you've traced Lincoln's steps to adulthood, through the economic and political smorgasbord from which young Abraham developed his tastes for life.

Illinois has had considerable practice in showing off its Lincoln heritage. It was in this state he became Mr. Lincoln and left the nickname Abe behind; in this state he gained political allies who propelled him into a bid for president; in this state he bid farewell for the U.S. Capitol; and to this state he returned in death.

In 1911, the Illinois General Assembly authorized the trustees of

Inside . . .

• Things to do and places to go in celebration of Lincoln ...
Page 4

• One of Lincoln's farms is being sold piece-by-piece ...
Page 21

the state historical library to determine the route traveled by Lincoln from Kentucky to Illinois. The heritage trail was birthed from that study in 1963 under the midwifery of state tourism officials.

If you're running short on time — and there is a lot left to see — your best bet is to take main highways to Charleston, Mount Pulaski, Lincoln, New Salem, Springfield.

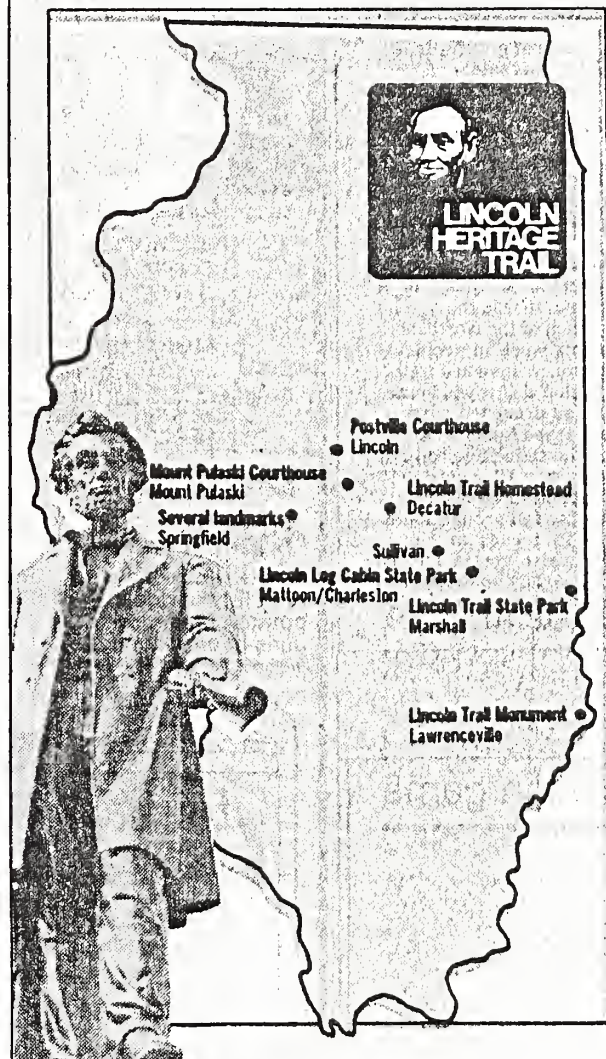
But if you're a stickler for the real thing, or as real as you'll get in 1986, here's what to expect. The Heritage Trail will take you through some scenic country, along the Wabash River bottoms and then into the flat, rich prairie farmlands. You'll pass blueberry and strawberry patches and farms with fresh eggs for sale. It's a country of old cemeteries, Primitive Baptists and not a great selection of service stations.

Having left Indiana, you won't find much in the way of Lincoln historic sites until you get to central Illinois.

The Lincoln Trail State Recreation Area, south of Marshall on Illinois 1, is the only designated stop on the Heritage Trail until you reach the Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, south of Charleston. The recre-

See **LINCOLN** on Page 3

Abe's Illinois



Courier map

LINCOLN

Continued from Page 1

ation area has no museum but it is a fine place for a hike, a picnic or to park a camper overnight.

The trail is well marked on Illinois 33, along the Wabash. There is a historical marker about 7 miles south of Palestine, in a roadside park, that tells about the settling of the area. It also says Lincoln passed through with his family in 1830. An overgrown shrub at the base of the marker obscures the rest of the story.

At Hutsonville, the trail joins Illinois 1 and goes through Marshall, where the trail is lost until bridge repairs are finished. The detour sign says "U.S. 40 to Cline Orchard Road."

U.S. 40 is within a block, but where Cline Orchard Road is, only the locals would know. The roads are numbered, not named, so you have to stop and ask.

The trail should continue into Charleston, then south on 4th Street Road to the log cabin site. If you end up staying on U.S. 40, which takes you south of Charleston, you can reach the site by taking Illinois 130 north from Greenup. A sign directs you west onto a horribly maintained county road which winds its way to the site.

The 86-acre log cabin site was the last home of Lincoln's father and stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston. Lincoln visited there occasionally and owned 40 acres of property which he bought from his father, who in his later years, was often in debt from supporting his wife's ne'er-do-well son, John.

The unique feature of this site is the first-person interpretative programs offered in the summer at the reconstructed Goosenest Prairie farm. Thomas, Sarah, their children and neighbors are portrayed by volunteers trained to bring the story of rural Illinois in 1845 to life.

There are several other historic sites, including Shiloh Cemetery where Thomas and Sarah are buried, within a short drive of the log cabin. A map is available at the visitors center. The map also shows the quickest way out of these boondocks to Mattoon.

From Mattoon to Decatur, the trail follows Illinois 121 until Sullivan where it joins Illinois 32, through Lovington. But in Lake City, which has no lake, the trail comes to a "V." The marker is in the center. It has no arrow. Which way do you go? You'll mutter this question again and again because the markers are missing at several crucial intersections in the next several miles.

The best advice is to work your way north. Illinois 32 eventually

crosses U.S. 36 which goes west into Decatur.

Decatur makes a stab at connecting to the Lincoln legacy. It has a Lincoln Square downtown with a statue of 21-year-old Lincoln making a speech from a stump in support of the Whigs. It also has a park with a log cabin. South of Decatur is the Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park, primarily a recreational area commemorating the Lincolns' first home after their two-week journey from Indiana. Decatur is a good place to stay overnight as it has a variety of motels and hotels.

Ahead, on the Heritage Trail, unfold the stories of Lincoln the storekeeper, lawyer, politician and father, and stories of land speculation and power struggles and of Illinois growing up.

Shortly after the Lincolns moved to Goosenest Prairie, one of Abraham's first jobs was to build a flatboat and take a load of goods to New Orleans. He was rounding a bend on the Sangamon River when the boat became stuck on top of Cameron's mill dam at New Salem. Water rushing into the boat threatened to sink it and efforts to pull it off the dam from shore failed.

Lincoln, the story goes, calmly began unloading goods from the stern, then drilled a hole to drain the water. Once the hole was plugged, the boat floated off the dam.

His actions so impressed the merchant for whom he was working that he was offered a job as store clerk in New Salem upon his return.

Lincoln stayed in New Salem for six years, wrestling and storytelling his way into the community's respect. He joined a literary and debating society there, sat in occasionally at a school, campaigned for the state Legislature with a platform supporting river navigation, fixed interest rates and public education.

He left to fight in the Black Hawk Indian War; he returned to own two different stores. He studied a copy of Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Laws of England" he found in the bottom of a shipping barrel. He took a job as postmaster, a job as deputy surveyor. He had debts. He had odd jobs. And he had friends. In 1834, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature.

Lincoln's New Salem, a state historic site, is located north of Springfield at Petersburg. Twenty-two reconstructed, authentically furnished log buildings comprise the settlement. There is also a museum and amphitheater, where, in the summer, several Lincoln dramas are staged.

But before you reach New Salem on the Heritage Trail, you pass through Mount Pulaski and Lincoln, towns which were on the 8th Judicial Circuit that Lincoln, the lawyer, traveled from 1839 to 1860, six months each year.

The old courthouse in the center of Mount Pulaski doesn't get many visitors, but it's well worth a stop.

The Postville Courthouse, several blocks west of the town square in Lincoln, is also worthwhile. The story of the fight between these towns to retain the courthouse for Logan County is fascinating, a description in miniature of power brokering.

The subplot of Lincoln's political rise centers in the 8th Judicial Circuit which, at its largest, consisted of 14 counties.

Circuit Judge David Davis, with whom the lawyers traveled from town to town, suggested Lincoln be nominated as the Republican presidential candidate and managed Lincoln's presidential campaign. In return for his help, President Lincoln appointed him to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1862. Davis also managed Lincoln's estate after his death.

Also in Lincoln is Lincoln College which houses a museum of personal items which belonged to the Lincoln family.

The town also has one of the most absurd Lincoln-related statues along the trail. Near the town square is the Lincoln Depot, where in 1853 Lincoln witnessed the selling of the town's first lots and christened the town with the juice from a watermelon. In honor of this, there is a statue of a bright pink slab of watermelon beneath a historical marker outside the building which today is an Amtrak station and restaurant.

Other sites farther along the Heritage Trail connected with the 8th Circuit and the involvement of Lincoln in moving the Statehouse from Vandalia to Springfield are the Metamora Courthouse State Memorial and the Vandalia Statehouse.

The house at Eighth and Jackson streets in Springfield, where the Abraham Lincoln family lived 17 years, is a slightly sagging, two-story frame construction, drab in color — Quaker tan with green shutters.

Inside, a couple of workmen carrying a set of blueprints walk through the rooms. They stop under the archway which divides the formal parlor from the rear parlor to study a section of wall where the plaster has been cut away to expose the studs.

The house — the home of Lincoln, Mary Todd, and their sons — is undergoing major renovation. Structurally, the 147-year-old home is failing under the footsteps of half a million visitors who come each year to see how the Lincolns lived. The foundations and upstairs floors will be reinforced so traffic can be routed through the bedrooms; air conditioning and a new heating system will be installed.

This national historic site will be kept open to visitors as much as possible during the next several

years while the work is going on.

The Lincoln's home is what you might expect from a man who started in a crude log cabin. It is comfortably middle class — black horsehair furniture in the formal parlor; lace curtains cover the windows; a cookstove in the kitchen instead of a fireplace.

The house has been furnished with period antiques, 65 pieces which belonged to the Lincolns. The wall and window coverings and furniture arrangements are based on artist's sketches made in 1860 for a New York newspaper after Lincoln was elected president and before the family sold their furnishings for the move to Washington.

The visitors center, on 6th Street downtown, is the place to park and start the tour of Lincoln's Springfield years. It is easy to find, as are all the Springfield sites, marked well by easy-to-follow signs throughout the town.

The Lincoln home, the Lincoln-Herndon law office and the Old State Capitol are downtown within walking distance of each other.

Lincoln's tomb, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, requires transportation to reach. It is an elaborate building topped with a statue of Lincoln handing down a rolled-up Emancipation Proclamation. Inside the circular tomb, bronze miniatures of nine famous Lincoln statues from historic sites throughout the country are displayed. Lincoln's nose on each statue has been rubbed shiny by visitors, a good-luck custom whose origin is unclear.

The flag outside the tomb was at half-staff the day of this writer's visit. It was lowered in mourning, not for Lincoln's death, but for America's most recent pioneers, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger.

The grief of the nation at the explosion of the shuttle and the death of its seven astronauts has been compared with the grief and shock felt when President John Kennedy was killed.

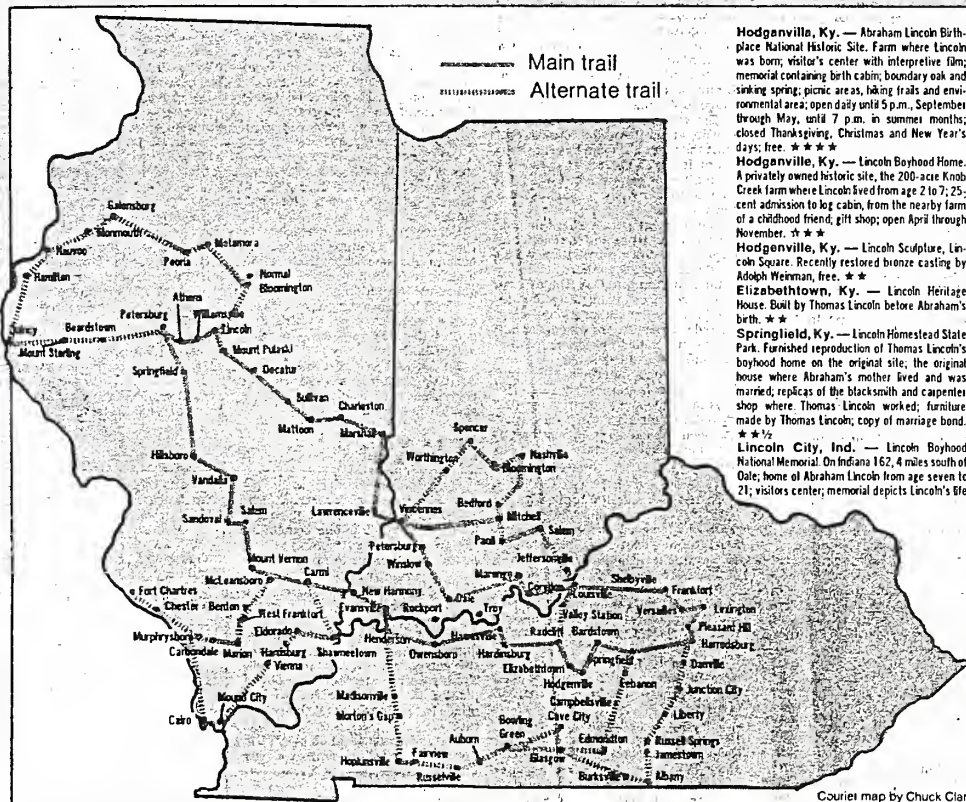
But, before Kennedy, before our time, the nation grieved for Lincoln, the first president to be assassinated in office.

The day Lincoln died, April 15, 1865, was described by writer John Carroll Power: "Men wandered about in silence, or stood in groups and talked about the horrid crime and its probable effect on the country ... Thus the day wore away, and from the beginning to its close sadness and gloom were depicted on every countenance."

Thousands of people flocked to see Lincoln's body as it was carried by train on a 12-day trip from the nation's Capitol to Springfield. More than 75,000 people viewed his body as it lay in state at the Capitol in Springfield, to pay their respects to a president who forged frontiers, who held the nation together in the bloodiest, saddest period of its history.

So at the end of the Heritage Trail, after having followed Lincoln from birth to death, the flag at half-staff evoked the past, as well as the present, and the suffering shared when lives are tragically cut short.

The land of Lincoln To travel the trail, follow road signs



Hodgenville, Ky. — Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. Farm where Lincoln was born; visitor's center with interpretive film; memorial containing both cabin; boundary oak and sinking spring; picnic areas, hiking trails and environmental area; open daily until 5 p.m., September through May, until 7 p.m. in summer months; closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's days; free. ★★ ★★

Hodgenville, Ky. — Lincoln Boyhood Home. Privately owned historic site, the 200-acre Knob Creek farm where Lincoln lived from age 7 to 21; 25-cent admission to log cabin, from the nearby farm of a childhood friend; gift shop; open April through November. ★★ ★★

Hodgenville, Ky. — Lincoln Sculpture, Lincoln Square. Recently restored bronze casting by Adolph Weinman, free. ★★

Elizabethtown, Ky. — Lincoln Heritage House. Built by Thomas Lincoln before Abraham's birth. ★★

Springfield, Ky. — Lincoln Homestead State Park. Furnished reproduction of Thomas Lincoln's boyhood home on the original site, the original house where Abraham's mother lived and was married; replicas of the blacksmith and carpenter shop where Thomas Lincoln worked; furniture made by Thomas Lincoln; copy of marriage bond. ★★ ½

Lincoln City, Ind. — Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. On Indiana 162, 4 miles south of Oale; home of Abraham Lincoln from age seven to 21; visitors center; memorial depicts Lincoln's life from log cabin to White House; gravesite of mother; living historical farm, working pioneer homestead; mid-April through October; 200 acres with trails, open daily dawn to dusk; visitors center open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's; free; most features are accessible to handicapped persons. ★★ ★★

Lincoln, Ill. — Postville Courthouse. Reproduction of the Postville courthouse on the 8th Judicial Circuit traveled by Lincoln; museum; free. ★★ ½

Lincoln, Ill. — Lincoln Depot. Site where Lincoln christened the town with juice from a watermelon, the only town to be named after him while he was alive; statue of a watermelon. ★

Petersburg, Ill. — Lincoln New Salem State Historic Site. Reconstructed 1830s village where Lincoln lived six years; picnicking, camping; village museum; river boat trip on replica of Tarkenton steamboat hourly during summer months, \$1 per person; outdoor drama nightly except Monday, mid-June through early August, tickets \$5-\$7; open year around except Oct. 25 and Jan. 1; site and village, free. ★★ ★★

Springfield, Ill. — Lincoln Home Visitors Center. 426 S. 7th; personnel available to provide information on all sites, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily except Oct. 25 and Jan. 1; interpretive film; bookstore, free. ★★ ★★

Springfield, Ill. — Lincoln Home National Historic Site. 8th and Jackson Streets; purchased at a cost of \$1,500, this is the only home Lincoln ever owned, daily 8 a.m.-5 p.m., hours may vary in winter; closed Oct. 25 and Jan. 1, free. ★★ ★★

Springfield, Ill. — Lincoln Law Office. 6th and Adams; original restored Lincoln law offices, federal court and museum; closed for work until Feb. 12; admission, ★★

Springfield, Ill. — Old State Capitol. Downtown mall; reconstructed to the period of Lincoln's legislative years; contains original copy of Gettysburg Address; site of Illinois State Historical Library; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday; also open Saturdays, May through August; closed all state holidays; elevators available on weekends, free. ★★ ★★

Springfield, Ill. — Lincoln's Tomb. Oak Ridge Cemetery, North Walnut Street; memorial resting place of Abraham Lincoln and family; daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Thanksgiving, Oct. 25 and Jan. 1; free. ★★ ★★

Metamora, Ill. — Metamora Courthouse State Memorial. One of two original courthouses on the 8th Judicial Circuit traveled by Lincoln; museum; free. ★★

Vandalia, Ill. — Vandalia Statehouse State Historic Site. Illinois' capital from 1820-1839 where Lincoln headed legislators influential in moving capital to Springfield; free. ★★



Lincoln City, Ind. — Lincoln State Park. Entrance cross Indiana 162 from national memorial; 1,747 acres; camping, boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, hiking, \$1.50 per car gate fee during summer months; camping fee, RC

Rockport, Ind. — Lincoln Pioneer Village. Reconstructed 1800s pioneer village; closed for renovation until April; 75-cent admission for adults, 25-cent for children. ★★

Vincennes, Ind. — Elihu Sloat Western Sun Print Shop. On Vincennes University campus off North Second Street; replicated newspaper office where Lincoln, at age 21, saw his first printing press; part of historic building tour; \$1 admission adults, 50 cents for children. ★★ ½

Vincennes, Ind. — Lincoln Trail Monument State Historic Site. Across the Lincoln Memorial Bridge from downtown; drive or walk across the bridge; monument to the north immediately over bridge; pull-off for parking; view of Wabash; benches; free. ★★

Marshall, Ill. — Lincoln Trail State Recreation Area. South of Marshall on Illinois 1, 1,023 acres; picnicking, camping, beech woods preserve, boating, fishing, hiking, camping fee, RC

Lerna, Ill. — Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site. South of Charleston; last home of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln; first-person interpretive program during summer and selected weekends in spring and fall; living farm; visitors center; grounds open 8:30 a.m. to dusk year round; log cabin open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's; free. ★★ ★★ ½

Mt. Pulaski, Ill. — Mt. Pulaski Courthouse. One of the original courthouse buildings on the 8th

RATING SYSTEM: ★★ ★★ A "must-stop" for Lincoln Heritage Trail traveler; these sites represent an important chapter in Lincoln's life; plan to

spend a few hours. ★★ ★★ A "should-stop" of historical significance, often with interpretive programs or museum. ★★ Interesting; doesn't take long

to see. ★ Don't bother unless you're really a Lincoln buff. RC denotes recreational facility; no historical interpretation provided

Trail traces Lincoln's heritage

By L.J. CAMPBELL

Courier staff writer

The Lincoln Heritage Trail, in its broadest range, samples all sorts of history which form the texture of our 20th century life.

While the official trail has veered far from the original 1911 intent — to mark the route which Abraham Lincoln followed through life from his birthplace in Kentucky, through Indiana where he lived 14 years, to his adult home and burial ground in Illinois — it nevertheless ties together important landmarks in the region's history.

To follow the trail through the three states, stopping at historic sites directly associated with Lincoln, you need at least a week. That leaves little time for visiting other historical points along the way, many of which expand your understanding of the environment in which Lincoln grew.

For instance, Vincennes has historic

sites other than those connected with Lincoln: the site of the George Rogers Clark National Memorial, the Old Cathedral Complex; the first capitol of the Indiana territory; the home of President William Henry Harrison.

George Rogers Clark, a Revolutionary War hero whose victory over the British at Fort Sackville in Vincennes, secured the colonists' claim to the Northwest Territory. Unfortunately for Clark, his hero status came practically posthumously. He spent most of his life paying off debts from his military campaigns which the government refused to accept and didn't receive a pension until late in life.

Vincennes was also the capital of the Indiana Territory when it included parts of present-day Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Old Cathedral, near the Clark memorial, dates back to the French occupation of the 1740s.

Harrison's pre-presidential home, built

in 1803, is rich with antiques and allows comparison of how the wealthy lived at a time when Lincoln's folks were building log cabins.

Southern Indiana historic sights for the dedicated Heritage Trail follower also include Historic New Harmony, the settlement of Robert Owen whose followers passed through Gentryville when Lincoln lived there; Angel Mounds, near Newburgh, where prehistoric Indians lived; the Wyandotte-Marengo caves known to early pioneers; the first state capitol in Corydon, Ind.

Kentucky historic spots along that state's section of the heritage trail include: the Coca-Cola Memorabilia museum documenting the 1886 birth of Coke, in Elizabethtown; the nation's gold depository and the Patton Museum of Cavalry and Armor in Fort Knox; "My Old Kentucky Home" which inspired the Stephen Foster ballad, an outdoor drama of "The Stephen Foster

Story," bourbon distilleries, St. Joseph's Cathedral which houses art masterpieces and Talbott Tavern, America's oldest operating inn where the Lincoln family once stayed, all in Bardstown.

The list could go on endlessly, but you get the idea.

The Heritage Trail offers enough to fill a traveler's itinerary for a week to a month, to explore in short spurts or one long excursion.

More information on trail sites and monthly events can be obtained from: the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, P.O. Box 1809, Springfield, Ill., 62705; the Lincoln Trail District Tourism Committee, 702 College St., Elizabethtown, Ky., 42701; the Lincoln Boyhood National Historic Site, Lincoln City, Ind., 47552; The Harrison Historical Park, Vincennes, Ind., 47591; and the Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau, 624 E. Adams, Springfield, Ill., 62701.

Boyhood center

Schedule of coming events at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial visitor center, Lincoln City, Ind. All programs and exhibits are free.

FEBRUARY

- 15-17, film "Frederick Douglass: An American Life," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- Daily, exhibit: "Black History Month."

MARCH

- Daily, exhibit: "Lincoln, the President, Booth the Actor/Assassin."
- 8-9, film "Lincoln, The Kentucky Years," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 22-23, film "Pioneer Days in Indiana," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 29-30, film "Sandburg's Lincoln," 11 a.m., noon, 1 p.m.
- Daily through October, film "Here I Grew Up," narrated by Everett Dirksen, hourly.

APRIL

- 5-6, film "Lincoln, His Land and His People," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 12-13, 19-20, film "Young Mr. Lincoln," starring Henry Fonda, noon.
- 27, film "Living Historical Farm opens, daily."

MAY

- 11-17, display "International Museum Week."
- 24-26, film "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln," narrated by Richard Basehart, 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.; daytime display of U.S. garrison flag.

JUNE

- 1-7, film "The Face of Lincoln," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 7-8, pioneer skills weekend: "Learn to Ride and Split."
- 14, display of 45-star U.S. flag, film "The Star-Spangled Banner," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 21-22, pioneer skills weekend: "Learn to Card and Spin," film "Pioneer Days in Indiana," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 28-29, film "Lincoln, the Kentucky Years," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

JULY

- Daily, display "Cloth, Quilts and Fibers."
- 5-6, film "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- 7-11, film "Lincoln Trial by Fire," 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- 12-13, guided historic herb, vegetable and field crop tour, 2 p.m.
- 19-20, film "A New Birth of Freedom," 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Did you know. . . ?

The Abraham Lincoln heritage includes hundreds of interesting tidbits of trivia. Here are a few, according to materials collected from Lincoln historic sites:

- Only two people in the history of the world have been the subject of more books than Abraham Lincoln. They are Jesus Christ and Napoleon Bonaparte.

- When Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theater, his pockets contained the following items: a pair of glasses in a silver framed case; gold spectacles repaired with string; an ivory handled pocket knife; a fancy watch fob; a linen handkerchief with A. Lincoln embroidered in red; a new, brown leather billfold; \$5 in Confederate money; seven newspaper articles, four anti-Lincoln and three pro-Lincoln; and some loose change.

- Lincoln was the first president to be born in Kentucky.

- He was the first Republican president.

- He was the first American to have his likeness put on a U.S. coin.

- He was the nation's first bearded president. He grew the beard after he was elected, possibly after he reflected on a letter from an 11-year-old New York girl who wrote him before the 1860 election, "... you would look a great deal better for

your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you."

- He was never photographed with his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln.

- Lincoln made Thanksgiving a paid federal holiday.

- Lincoln's coffin cost \$1,740; his funeral cost \$30,000.

- In 1844, Lincoln returned to Spencer County, Ind., to campaign for Kentuckian Henry Clay. Clay lost every Indiana county in that election except Spencer, where he won by 60 votes.

- In the 1860 election, Abraham Lincoln's name did not appear on the ballot of 10 states, all southern states.

- In the 1860 election, Lincoln detached his name from the ballot when he voted; he thought it would be inappropriate to cast a ballot headed with his name.

- Lincoln's nickname "Honest Abe" came from stories that, when a store clerk in New Salem, he walked miles to return money to a customer who was overcharged; his nickname the "Railsplitter" was born in the 1860 election when a cousin brought to the state Republican convention a banner fastened to two split rails that announced Lincoln as the Rail Candidate.

Books chronicle Abe's life

The following list of books about Lincoln has been compiled with recommendations from historians and interpreters along the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

- Best one-volume Lincoln biographies: "Abraham Lincoln," by Benjamin Thomas.

- "With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Stephen B. Oates.
- "The Real Abraham Lincoln," by Reinhard Luthin.

- Lincoln in Kentucky: "Lincoln Parentage and Childhood," by Louis A. Warren.
- "Lincoln in the Bluegrass," by William Townsend.

- Lincoln in Indiana: "Lincoln's Youth," by Louis A. Warren.

- Lincoln in Illinois: "Citizen of New Salem," by Paul Horngan.

- "Seventeen Years at Eighth and Jackson, The Lincoln Family in Their Springfield Home," by Thomas J. Dyba and George L. Painter.

- The presidential Lincoln: "The Day Lincoln was Shot," by Jim Bishop.

- "Twenty Days," by Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt.

- Lincoln, general: "The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia," Mark E. Neely Jr.

- "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln," eight volumes and index, Roy P. Bassler, editor.

- "The Hidden Lincoln," by Emmanuel Hertz.

- "The Lincoln Nobody Knows," by Richard N. Current.

- Lincoln multi-volume biographies: "Lincoln the President," four volumes, by James G. Randall.

- "Abraham Lincoln, The Prairie Years," two volumes, by Carl Sandburg.
- "Abraham Lincoln, The War Years," four volumes, by Carl Sandburg.

- Lincoln's family: "Lincoln's Sons," by Ruth Painter Randall.

- "Mary Lincoln, Biography of a Marriage," by Ruth Painter Randall.

- Mark E. Neely Jr., the author of "The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia," will be the featured speaker Feb. 18 at the Vanderburgh County Historical Society meeting, 7:30 p.m., at Central Library on 5th Street.

Inch-by-inch sale of farm helps Heritage Trail group

By L.J. CAMPBELL
Courier staff writer

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Part of a farm owned by Abraham Lincoln is for sale, inch by inch.

It may sound strange, but as a moneymaking gimmick for the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, an acre of the farm in Coles County was divided into inch-square lots to be sold as undivided interests for \$5 each.

That was in 1975. Since then, only a small fraction of the 6,272,640-square-inch lots have sold.

"Over the years, we've given away more than we've sold," said Raymond Phipps, an employee with the foundation and the owner of the Lincoln farm.

"It was quite well publicized during the bicentennial, but we had a problem with credibility. A lot of people had never heard of his farm."

Lincoln bought the land in 1841 from his father, Thomas Lincoln, who lived in Coles County, Phipps said. Abraham Lincoln, by then a lawyer in Springfield, bought the farm to help his father, who was having money problems, Phipps said.

Lincoln never lived on the land which bordered his father's Goosenest Prairie homestead.

Thomas continued to farm it. Abraham occasionally worked on the farm during visits while traveling the 8th Judicial Circuit.

The land remained in Abraham Lincoln's name for 20 years after his death. His stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, moved onto the property after Thomas Lincoln died in 1851 and lived there until her death in 1869.

Phipps said his great-grandfather lived in the community and bought the land.

The idea of selling an acre occurred to Phipps in 1975 as a

way to promote tourism and to raise money for the foundation. Thomas Lincoln's Coles County home is now part of the Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site. The acre of farm for sale borders the state park.

The idea was more difficult to execute than Phipps first realized.

"It became rather detailed," he said. The deeds are legally recordable.

The phrase "undivided interest" means that deed-holders have access to the entire acre. The "lots" aren't surveyed and described in the deed.

Law offices to reopen

By The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Abraham Lincoln's law offices will reopen today, his 177th birthday, but there's hardly a trace of Honest Abe left.

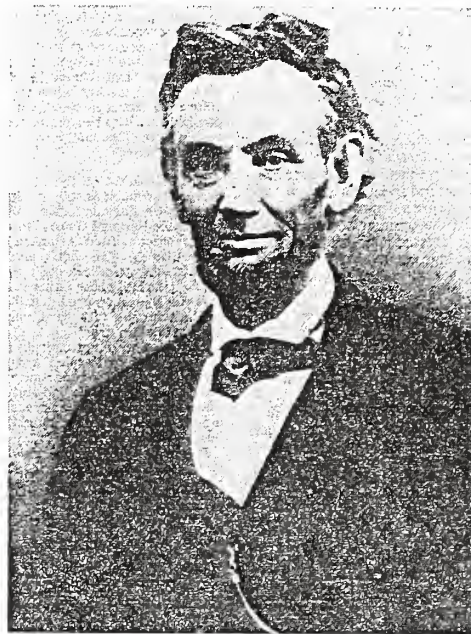
The post office that did business downstairs in Lincoln's day is now an "orientation theater" for visitors. The steps Lincoln climbed to the third floor of the red-brick building have been replaced by stairs that conform to today's fire codes.

The original furniture is gone. In its place are period pieces:

wood stoves, bookshelves and desks. The floorboards, a few old newspapers and some documents are the only authentic links to Lincoln's day.

Yet experts say the changes don't diminish the history of the offices Lincoln used from 1841 to 1849. He practiced law in at least four buildings in Springfield, but this one — restored and reopened as a museum by the state Historic Preservation Agency — is the only one standing.

Lincoln historians say the office was shabby and unpretentious, its furniture dilapidated.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
February 12, 1809 — April 15, 1865

Mount Carmel again touting Lincoln ties

Special to The Courier

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill. — Mount Carmel is making a new bid to become a part of the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

Dr. James Gillespie, planning consultant for Mount Carmel, and representatives of Wabash Valley College are working on the application.

Gillespie said Tuesday the city is proposing an alternate trail which would connect with the main trail at Crossville and continue north on Illinois 1 through Grayville and Mount Carmel to the U.S. 50 business route at Lawrenceville. From there it would run east to connect with the main trail at Illinois 133 near Vincennes, Ind., he said.

Gillespie said tourist and recreation sites that could be included along the alternate route would include the Beall State Park and Red Hills State Park.

The Mount Carmel Area Chamber of Commerce prepared an application in 1978 for an alternate route designation. It was turned down by the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation because of insufficient evidence that Abraham Lincoln visited Mount Carmel in 1840, Gillespie said.

Since then, Gillespie said, "We have continued our research and recent contacts with the Lincoln Heritage Foundation and the Illinois State Historical Society have produced positive results."

"This alternate trail would allow Illinois travelers to complete all of the main trail in Illinois, without leaving it at Vincennes or New Harmony, Ind.," Gillespie added.

He said Lincoln scholar George W. Smith has written about an occasion when Lincoln traveled with his friend and state legislator, Edwin Webb, and Webb's daughter, Patty, from Carmi to Mount Carmel in 1840. The little girl is said to have ridden on Lincoln's lap in a buggy on that trip at the end of August 1840. Lincoln also attended a rally in Albion during that visit to southeastern Illinois.

Lincoln coffin opened 5 times — once after theft try

By L.J. CAMPBELL
Courier staff writer

Abraham Lincoln's coffin has been opened five times since he was shot by John Wilkes Booth in 1865, according to a "Lincoln Lore" bulletin published by the Louis Warren Lincoln Library and Museum in Fort Wayne, Ind.

On Dec. 21, 1865, the "features of the deceased were seen and identified" before placing the body in a temporary vault in Springfield, Ill. On Sept. 19, 1871, before the body was moved from the temporary vault to the partial-

ly completed monument, Lincoln's remains were transferred to an iron coffin because the lead lining was broken in the original coffin.

On Oct. 9, 1874, the body was placed in a red cedar-lined coffin because the iron coffin was too long for the completed stone sarcophagus. Six people who witnessed the transfer "distinctly recognized the features as those of the 16th president," according to the bulletin made available by Jerry Sanders with the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City, Ind..

The fourth opening followed an attempt to steal the body. In 1876, two counterfeiters plotted to rob the grave and hold the body for \$200,000 ransom for the release of their partner from prison. A police informant became part of the plot and was to signal with a lantern from the door of the tomb when the thieves began chipping away the sarcophagus.

But the two thieves escaped, leaving behind the coffin, and were later caught in the Chicago pub where they had planned the theft. Each got a year in jail.

So on April 14, 1887, in order to "satisfy reasonable expectations of the people" the lead lining was peeled back to expose features to about 20 personal friends of the president. They described his features as almost as perfect as they are on the statue on the monument.

"The remains were somewhat shrunken," they wrote, "but the features were quite natural."

A young boy, who, at the elbow of his father, witnessed the opening, later said the body was unmistakably that of Lincoln, that there

was a bronze color to his face, his eyebrows were missing and there was a spot of mold on his tie.

The fifth opening of the coffin was Sept. 26, 1901. The foundation was not secure and there was considerable moisture between the veneer and sustaining walls of the tomb, according to the bulletin. Twenty-five people positively identified Lincoln's remains before his coffin was lowered into a concrete-lined grave in the rear of the tomb, encased in a steel cage and covered with two tons of concrete, where it rests today.

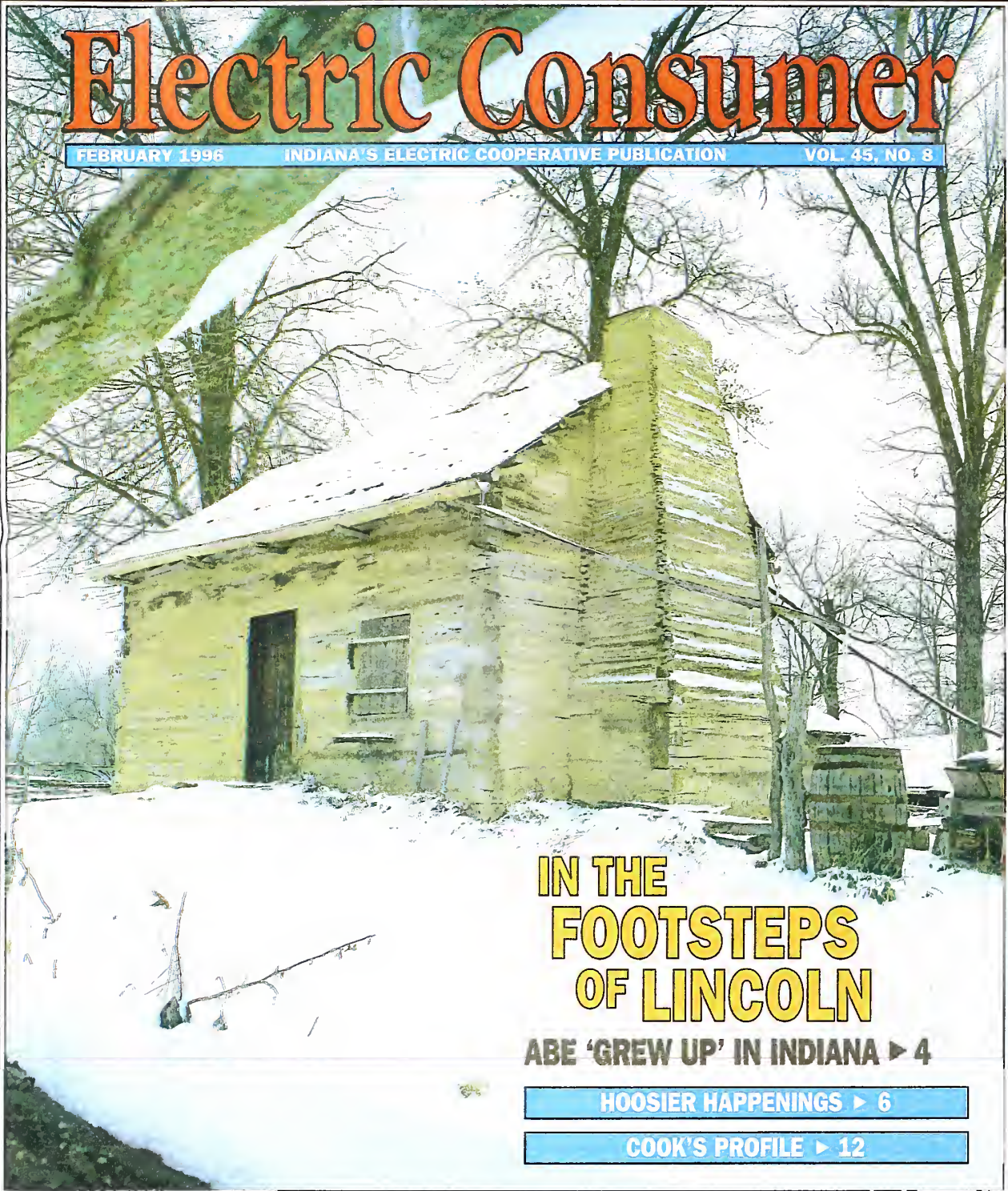
INSIDE: CO-OP NEWS • JAMES DULLEY'S 'CUT YOUR UTILITY BILLS'

Electric Consumer

FEBRUARY 1996

INDIANA'S ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE PUBLICATION

VOL. 45, NO. 8



IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LINCOLN

ABE 'GREW UP' IN INDIANA ► 4

HOOSIER HAPPENINGS ► 6

COOK'S PROFILE ► 12

In the Footsteps of Lincoln

see pages 4-6 for stories and more pictures



Photo by Richard G. Biever

Lincoln Heritage Trail signs remind motorists in Southern Indiana that Lincoln once was here.



Photo by K.C. Grosenick

The finale of the musical "Young Abe Lincoln" brings the life of the 16th president to the stage at the Lincoln Amphitheatre at Lincoln State Park. This will be the 10th season for the show staged each summer just across the road from Lincoln's boyhood homestead. "Young Abe Lincoln" recreates the pioneer upbringing of Lincoln with humor and drama. The show, produced by the University of Southern Indiana with the state parks, runs from June 21 through Aug. 17. For reservations and more information about the show, dates and times, phone 1-800-264-4223.

Lincoln's trail through Indiana

Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States, spent his formative years, ages 7-21, in Southern Indiana. Though he already could read and write, it was here that his intellect, his moral character, his political beliefs, his oratory eloquence and his notable wit and humor, were developed and refined. Here's a brief tracing of Lincoln's trail through Indiana.



- **Feb. 12, 1809:** Abraham Lincoln is born in Hodgenville, Ky., the same year Indiana becomes a territory.
- **Dec. 1816:** Within days of Indiana's statehood, Thomas Lincoln moves his family — wife Nancy, and children, Sarah, 9, and Abraham, 7 — across the Ohio River near the mouth of the Anderson River.
- **1816-1830:** The Lincoln family settles in the community at Little Pigeon Creek. Here Abraham would spend his formative years, ages 7 to 21. Those 14 years turned out to be a quarter of his life.
- **Oct. 1818:** Nancy Hanks Lincoln dies of "milk sickness" at age 34, and is buried near the cabin. It's a devastating loss for 9-year-old Abe.
- **Dec. 1819:** Thomas Lincoln returns from a trip to Kentucky with a new wife, widow Sarah Bush Johnston, and her three children.
- **1825-1826:** Abraham operates a ferry boat on the Anderson and Ohio rivers near the town of Troy.
- **Jan. 1828:** Abe's sister, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, dies during childbirth at age 21, and is buried in the community cemetery. It has a devastating effect on Abe, and contributes to his periods of melancholy and depression.
- **Dec. 1828:** Departing from Rockport, Abe joins Allen Gentry, son of the local storekeeper, on a flatboat journey to New Orleans. There, they encounter a slave auction. Supposedly, Abe tells Allen, "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard." They returned to Indiana by the spring of 1829.
- **March 1830:** Seeking better farmland and fearing another outbreak of milk sickness, the surviving Lincolns, Abe and his father, move onto the prairies of Illinois with Abe's stepmother, Sarah, and her children and their spouses.

Map and graphic by Richard G. Biever

A GUIDE TO

INDIANA'S
LINCOLN®

1816 • 1830



A GUIDE TO

INDIANA'S
LINCOLN

1816 • 1830



THE WAY FOR
A YOUNG MAN
TO RISE IS
TO IMPROVE
HIMSELF
EVERY WAY
HE CAN, NEVER
SUSPECTING
THAT ANYBODY
WISHES TO
HINDER HIM.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

From The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln in a letter
Lincoln wrote to William Herndon, July 10, 1848.

EXPLORING ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S INDIANA HERITAGE

Thomas and Nancy Lincoln moved their belongings and their two children, Sarah, 9, and Abraham, 7, to the southern Indiana frontier in 1816, the same year that Indiana became a state. It was in Indiana that Abraham Lincoln formed his early ideas about character and honesty and developed a love of learning that stayed with him for the rest of his life. This man of humble Hoosier heritage will long be remembered for his presidency and for his leadership in ending slavery in the United States.

Indiana has many ways for visitors to find out more about Abraham Lincoln's boyhood and about the state that helped shape this American icon. Find out how you can experience Indiana's Lincoln firsthand. . .

4 THE FACES OF LINCOLN
Opening February 12, 2005
INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
INDIANAPOLIS
WWW.INDIANAHISTORY.ORG
(317) 232-1882 OR (800) 447-1830

2 THE LINCOLN MUSEUM
FORT WAYNE
WWW.THELINCOLNMUSEUM.ORG
(260) 455-3864

3 SPENCER COUNTY
SANTA CLAUS
WWW.LEGENDARYPLACES.ORG
(888) 444-9252

4 LINCOLN STATE PARK
LINCOLN CITY
(812) 937-4710

5 LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
LINCOLN CITY
(812) 937-4541

6 COLONEL JONES HOME
GENTRYVILLE
(812) 937-4710

7 LINCOLN PIONEER VILLAGE & MUSEUM
ROCKPORT
(812) 649-9147





THE FACES OF LINCOLN

Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis

On Feb. 12, 2005, the Indiana Historical Society will open *The Faces of Lincoln*. This permanent changing exhibition will be devoted to the images of Abraham Lincoln, his significance as the 16th president and his status as an American icon.

Located on the fourth floor of the Indiana History Center, the exhibition explores the public perception of Lincoln throughout his life and after his assassination. Exhibition themes will change three times annually, and visitors can view prints, busts and lithographs of Lincoln as a way to learn more about his political career and his enduring legacy.

A significant portion of the Indiana Historical Society's collection of more than 1,000 items also is available to researchers online at www.indianahistory.org and in person in the Indiana Historical Society William Henry Smith Memorial Library.

Indiana Historical Society

450 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3269
www.indianahistory.org, (317) 232-1882 or (800) 447- 830
 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, Noon-5 p.m. Sunday
 (library closed Sundays)



THE LINCOLN MUSEUM

Fort Wayne

The Lincoln Museum, dedicated to preserving and interpreting the history and legacy of Abraham Lincoln, presents changing temporary exhibitions, lectures and special events. The museum's feature attraction, *Abraham Lincoln and The American Experiment*, is an award-winning permanent exhibition that provides visitors with an in-depth look at the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln. The museum also offers 11 exhibition galleries with 18 interactive exhibits and four theaters featuring hundreds of artifacts and images from Lincoln's era.

In addition, The Lincoln Museum houses a research library with more than 18,000 published volumes and thousands of manuscripts, including over 300 original Lincoln documents. *Lincoln Lore*, the world's longest running publication about Abraham Lincoln, has been produced by the museum for over 75 years. The Lincoln Museum is also home to one of the largest museum stores in Indiana.

Group and evening tours are available upon request.

The Lincoln Museum

200 E. Berry Street, Fort Wayne, IN 46802
www.TheLincolnMuseum.org, (260) 455-3864
 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 1-5 p.m. Sunday

SPENCER COUNTY LEGENDARY FACES...LEGENDARY PLACES

Historic Spencer County in Southern Indiana is known as the place where Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood. Visit the site where he grew up, stand in the woods where he and his family lived, and learn of his boyhood years at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. Also visit the Lincoln Amphitheater in Lincoln State Park, the Colonel Jones Home and the Lincoln Pioneer Village, all located in Spencer County.

Spencer County: Legendary Faces...Legendary Places

P.O. Box 202, Santa Claus, IN 47579

www.LegendaryPlaces.org, (888) 444-9252



Lincoln's boyhood cabin (top) and the visitor center (bottom), Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City.

Here are some of the sites in Spencer County where you can learn about Lincoln:

Lincoln State Park

Lincoln City, (812) 937-4710

Established in 1932 as a memorial to Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the Lincoln State Park is 1,747 acres of recreational area. The park is the home to "Young Abe Lincoln," an outdoor musical drama at the Lincoln Amphitheater on stage each summer. Located on Highway 162 across from Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City.

Colonel Jones Home

The Colonel Jones Home is a restored 1834 Federal-design home of the merchant employer of Abraham Lincoln. The home offers a rare look at the early development of Indiana and the life of Colonel William Jones. The home includes guided tours, themed talks and exhibits. This historic home is situated on 100 acres of forest, and also offers a self-guided nature trail, picnic area and a restored log barn. Located one mile west of U.S. 231 on Boone Street in Gentryville.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Lincoln City, (812) 937-4541

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is the site where Abraham Lincoln spent 14 years of his life. Located on Highway 162 across from Lincoln State Park in Lincoln City; the park houses three sites that follow the journey of Lincoln's boyhood. The Memorial Visitor Center features two Memorial Halls, a museum with a variety of exhibits and a 15-minute orientation film *Forging Greatness—Lincoln in Indiana*. Follow the Lincoln Boyhood Trail to the gravesite of Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln and to the Cabin Site Memorial. The Lincoln Living Historical Farm is a working pioneer homestead with a cabin, outbuildings, split rail fences, animals, gardens, and field crops. Rangers in period clothing perform a variety of activities typical of the 1820s. Located on Highway 162.

Lincoln Pioneer Village & Museum

City Park, Rockport, (812) 649-9147

The Museum houses hundreds of fascinating artifacts from Spencer County's historic past, including a hutch made by Abraham Lincoln's father. Next door is the historic Lincoln Pioneer Village, consisting of 14 cabin replicas from the Lincoln era in Spencer County. The museum and cabins may be seen by appointment.



*Indiana's Lincoln is made possible by the generous support
of the Lilly Endowment, Inc.*



INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

www.indianahistory.org

FOLLOWING LINCOLN'S FOOTSTEPS

Illinois is nicknamed "Land of Lincoln" for good reason. It was from the state's capital that the tall, raw-boned man, his gaunt face already etched with worry, left for Washington to assume the awesome burdens of the presidency. And it is in Springfield that Abraham Lincoln rests, in a granite tomb, below the inscription "Now He Belongs to the Ages."

Illinois is rich with sites that carry the Lincoln legacy, as are neighboring Kentucky and Indiana. Many are associated with less troubling times for the man who became our 16th president. These sites are alive with memories of Lincoln as a young boy, an energetic adolescent and a determined young man; as a store clerk, riverboat pilot, postmaster, rural lawyer and state legislator.

Today's travelers, connecting with fast highways and meandering back roads, can follow in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln from birth through burial in a short time.

Kentucky Connection

The trail begins in Kentucky, where Lincoln's grandfather (also named Abraham) arrived from Virginia in the 1780s. At Lincoln Homestead State Park, near another town called Springfield, visitors will find re-creations of the log-built family

homestead and of the blacksmith shop where Lincoln's father, Thomas, toiled. On display is a copy of the marriage bond that Thomas signed upon marrying Nancy Hanks.

The journey moves on to Hodgenville, site of the log cabin where Lincoln was born in 1809. It is contained within an imposing Greek-style building approached by 56 steps, one for each year in Lincoln's life. At nearby Knob Creek is Lincoln's boyhood home, occupied by the family from 1811 until 1816, when Abe was 7 years old.

The Indiana Years

In Lincoln City, Ind., the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial commemorates the 14 years young Abraham spent along the Ohio River frontier of southern Indiana. This is where Lincoln wielded plow and ax—and where, among scantily educated frontier folk, he learned to read and write, devouring books and serving as family correspondent. Visitors can see the site of the Lincoln cabin, a museum, a living-history farm and the grave of Lincoln's mother.

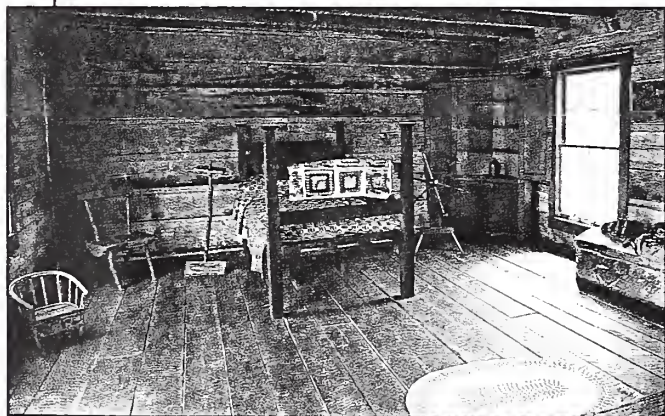
In 1830, when Lincoln was 21, the family moved to Illinois. Tracing Lincoln's early years in Illinois is the state park at New Salem, about 20 miles north of Springfield, a re-creation of the village where Lincoln lived and worked from 1831 to 1837.

Mr. Lincoln's Hometown

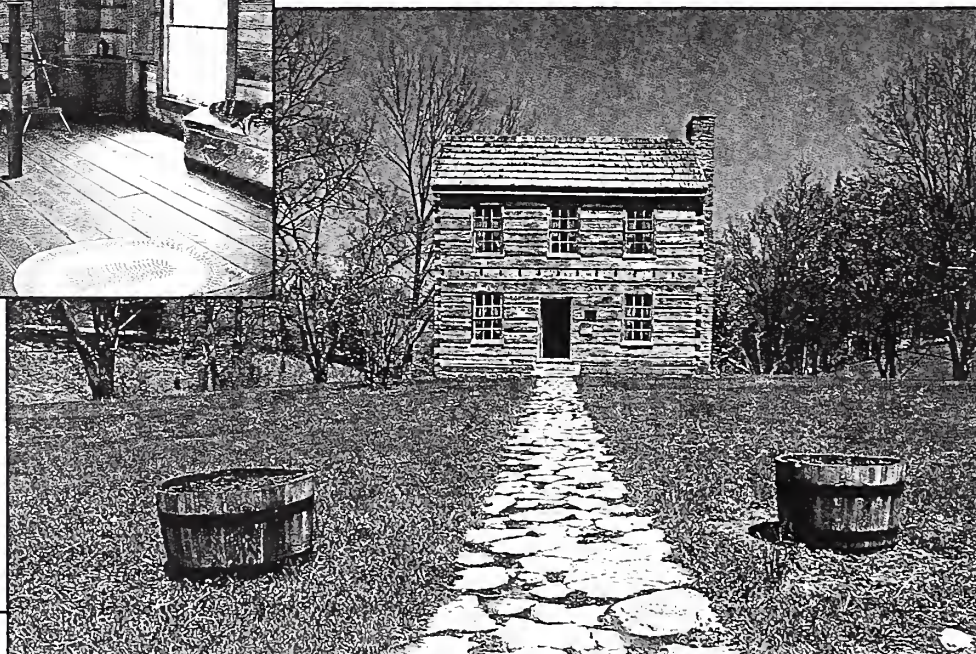
Before Lincoln departed for Washington, Springfield was the most significant focus of his life. There, visitors can view sites such as Lincoln's home, his law offices (with desks strewn with documents, as if the attorney had merely stepped out for lunch), the Old State Capitol, where he argued cases and gave stirring speeches, and the depot from which he made his dramatic departure to Washington. Lincoln's final resting place is Oak Ridge Cemetery, where he is entombed with his wife and three of their four sons.

Other important Lincoln sites in Illinois include the restored Vandalia Statehouse, state capital from 1820 to 1839, where Abe served as a freshman in the general assembly. He sharpened his oratory skills at numerous Illinois courthouses—at Postville (now Lincoln), Mount Pulaski, Mount Vernon, Metamora and Beardstown—all of which contain Lincoln memorabilia. At Bement is Bryant Cottage, where Lincoln visited a local banker to lay the groundwork for debates with Sen. Stephen A. Douglas.

Those famous political debates, made in 1858 when Lincoln was contesting the Illinois senate seat held by incumbent Douglas, projected Lincoln into national prominence. The rest, as they say, is history—history that forever changed the face of the United States of America. ■



Abraham Lincoln's roots begin in Kentucky where visitors can see the childhood home of his father, Thomas, and tour the Lincoln Homestead State Park near Springfield, Ky.





The Lincoln Heritage Trail

It's been said that to truly understand someone, you must walk a mile in his shoes. The Lincoln Heritage Trail allows travelers to gain a greater understanding of one of the nation's most revered presidents by tracing his life from his modest birthplace in Kentucky, to his frontier youth in Indiana, to his early successes as a country lawyer in Illinois. The Lincoln heritage Trail takes you through the national park properties and state historic sites that mark the places where Lincoln lived, studied, played and worked. Travel the Lincoln Heritage Trail to follow the path of the great man.



"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County Kentucky. My parents were born in Virginia, of undistinguished families -- second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name Hanks..."

"My father...removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eight year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up."

"At twenty one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois -- Macon County. Then I got to New-Salem, (at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County), where I remained a year as a sort of Clerk in a store. Then came the Black-Hawk War; and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers -- a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."

Abraham Lincoln
"Not Much Of Me"

Hodgenville, Kentucky

Like many great men, Abraham Lincoln began life in a humble birthplace. But while each passing year gives us new perspective and new insight into America's 16th president, the tiny cabin where he was born remains virtually unchanged. Today, the place where Lincoln began life February 12, 1809 is enshrined in a granite temple at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. Fifty-six steps, one for each year of Lincoln's life, lead up to the entrance of the building. Before the cabin was placed in the temple, however, it was a traveling exhibit -- making

appearances in such places as the Nashville Centennial in 1897 and the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901.

Near the Memorial Building is a natural feature dating from the time of Lincoln's birth: the Sinking Spring. In addition, the nearby Visitors' Center depicts the early environment of Abraham Lincoln in pioneer America through exhibits and an audio-visual production.

Knob Creek, Kentucky

"My earliest recollection...is of the Knob Creek place," President Abraham Lincoln recalled in 1860. Today, you can visit the site where the Thomas Lincoln family, including young Abraham, resided from 1811 through 1816.

On the site where the Thomas Lincoln family lived is a replicated log cabin made of material from another cabin, this one erected in 1800 and moved from an adjacent farm in 1931. Highly typical of this era, the cabin consists of log construction with a prominent chimney of log and mud.

The 1800 cabin was once the home of the Gollaher family whose young son, Austin once saved the future president from drowning in the swollen Knob Creek.

In December of 1816, due to faulty land titles and ensuing disputes, the Lincolns left Kentucky for Indiana.

Lincoln City, Indiana

Abraham Lincoln grew from boy to man in the rugged wilderness of southern Indiana. In December of 1816, Thomas Lincoln brought his family, including seven-year-old Abe, to the nineteenth state.

Eventually, the family settled on the site that now serves as the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. Here, a working farm depicts a typical Indiana farm of the era. In addition, a trail of 12 stones leads visitors from the Cabin Site memorial to the burial site of Abe's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Each stone comes from a structure that was part of Lincoln's life, such as the store where he worked as a teenager and the cottage in Washington, D.C. where he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

Although educational opportunities were limited in Lincoln's frontier home, the industrious boy learned all the could. In his eleventh year, he attended his first Indiana school, where the teacher loaned him "Life in Washington," a book that had a profound effect on the future president. Lincoln also read, he later said, all the books he could lay his hands on within 30 miles of his Indiana home.

New Salem, Illinois

In 1831, Abraham Lincoln settled into the tiny log-cabin village of New Salem in the place that's now Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site. He was 22 years old and had recently moved from his father's household. Lincoln lived at New Salem for six years, supporting himself by doing odd jobs, keeping store, serving as village postmaster and working as deputy county surveyor. He also continued his education here, studying grammar with the local schoolmaster and reading law books borrowed from a Springfield attorney.

While in New Salem, Lincoln began his political career, earning a spot in the state legislature. Today, Lincoln's New Salem is a state-owned historic site covering approximately 700 acres. Its centerpiece is a reconstruction of the log-cabin village that Lincoln knew. Reconstructed New Salem features 23 log buildings erected in the 1930's and 1940's by the State of Illinois, assisted by the Civilian Conservation Corps. There are homes, workshops, stores, a carding mill, and a combination saw and grist mill.

Springfield, Illinois

In Illinois' capital city, Lincoln lived, worked and continued to develop the ideals for which he's remembered. Today, the Lincoln Home National Historic Site preserves those memories on four city blocks. The site's centerpiece is the only home ever owned by Abraham Lincoln. Erected in 1839, the house was purchased by Lincoln in 1844 shortly after the birth of his first son, Robert. The Lincoln family lived there for 17 years, until their departure for Washington in 1861. A tour of the meticulously preserved home offers a glimpse into the way the great man lived. A short walk away are the Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices, where he practiced law until he left town as president-elect.

The four-block memorial also includes a stop at the Great Western Railroad Depot, the station from which Lincoln

departed for Washington, and the Old State Capitol State Historic Site. Here, Lincoln gave the famous "House Divided" speech in 1858. In this same building, the president's body lay in state after his assassination. A Visitor Center with an orientation film, bookstore and information services is located at the entrance to the site.

